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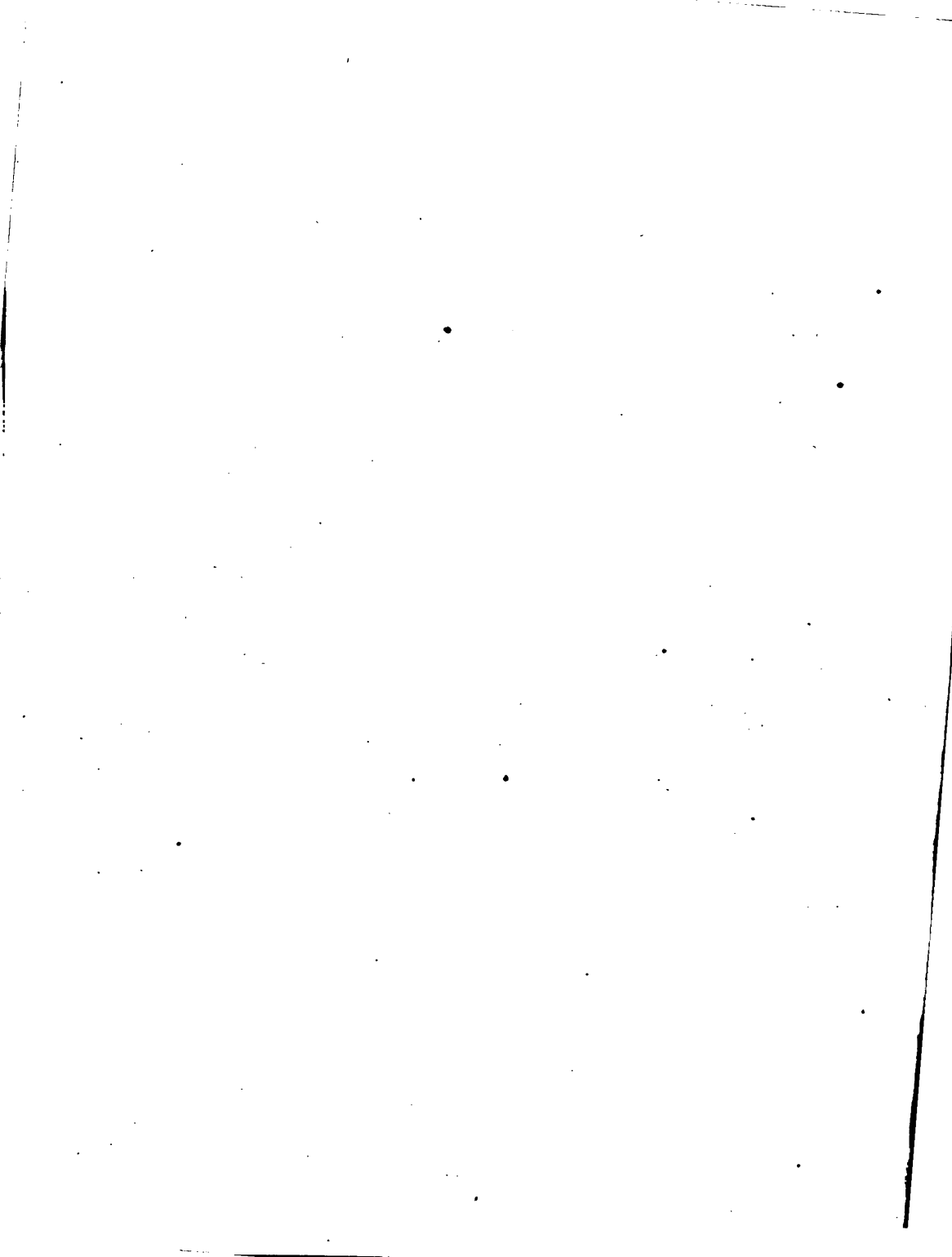
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MAURY'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES

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FIRST LESSONS

IN

G E O G R A P H Y



UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO  
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1878.

—→ MAURY'S →—

# GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

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## FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY,

For Young Learners; in which the Author, in an imaginary voyage and journey, takes the pupil twice round the world, shows him various parts of it, and easily and pleasantly introduces him to the study of Geography.

## THE WORLD WE LIVE IN:

An Intermediate Geography; in which the Author has sought to present the leading facts and principles of Geographical Science in a familiar and attractive manner, with constant reference to the Maps, and with carefully adapted Questions, Exercises, and Map Studies.

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## P R E F A C E.

THE Author's aim, in the preparation of this little volume, has been to introduce young learners, in a simple and attractive manner, to the study of Geography. To this end, they are taken on imaginary voyages and journeys twice around the world—once by sea, and again by land. In the familiar narrative description of these travels, the pupil will become easily and progressively acquainted with the leading features of the earth's surface, and the people inhabiting the various lands; he will be more interested than in a formal and scientific treatise; his attention will be arrested, and the principal landmarks of Geography recognized and remembered; and he will be trained for the study of a higher book.

The definitions of the most important terms are introduced as they occur incidentally in the young traveller's progress round the world. They are also grouped together near the close of the volume, where they may be referred to and studied at the teacher's pleasure.

To every lesson is attached a map-study—at first very short and simple. The object should be to familiarize the child from the first with the use of the maps—to form the habit of consulting them intelligently. The early and continual use of map-sketching by the pupil on slate and black-board will also be found to be both pleasing and profitable.

The Author would also suggest to teachers the importance of discretion and patience in teaching the child *how to study* this first-book in Geography. The earliest exercises with the pupil or class should be largely conversational. The teacher should read the text to his pupils, with questions and remarks, or the pupils may read the same to the teacher. After this, they are prepared to read by themselves again and again, and to examine themselves by the questions preparatory for the next recitation.

The teacher should *teach*, as well as *hear recitations*.

M. F. MAURY.



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[SUGGESTION TO TEACHERS.—With young children, special daily attention should be given to reading the lesson for the subsequent day and showing them *how to study* intelligently. See fourth paragraph of Preface.]

# FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

## LESSON I.

About the Round Earth.

*Teacher.* Do you know what is the shape of the World, or the Earth, as you must call it, now that you are learning Geography?

*Pupil.* They say the Earth is round.

*T.* Yes; it is the shape of an orange, and many ships have sailed round it. It turns over once every day. Here is a picture of the side of it on which we live; it is called a map. We live on the out-

Our country is in that part of the map which you see marked NORTH AMERICA: that is where we live. On the other half, where you see Eu'-rope, the English and the French live. Where you see A'-sia, the Chinese live; and where you see Af'-ri-ca, the negroes live.

When it is day on our side of the Earth, it is night on theirs; and when it is day with them, it is night with us.

What is a Map?

*P.* A Map is a drawing of any country, or part of the Earth's surface.



side, or surface, of the Earth, and move about on it like so many little ants on an apple—only we are not so large to the Earth as the ant is to the largest apple.

### MAP STUDY.

Point out on the map and spell A-mer'i-ca; At-lan-tic O'-cean; Pa-cif-ic Ocean; Eu'-rope; A'-sia; Af'-ri-ca.

Where do we live? Where do the English and French live? The Chinese? The negroes?

What shape is the Earth? How do we know it is round?

**LESSON II.****About Maps.**

*T.* You know that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and that when it is twelve o'clock, or noon, your shadow points to the north.

To learn Geography, you must understand the map. Before you can understand the map, you must know what part of it is north, what part east, what part south, and what part west. Can you tell?

*P.* The top of the map is always north.

*T.* What part is east?

*P.* The right hand.

*T.* What part is south?

*P.* The bottom.

*T.* What part is west?

*P.* The left-hand side is west.

*T.* Here is a map of Virginia. Can

you show me which is the northern part of the State? Which is the eastern? Which is the southern? Which is the western?

Look on the right-hand side of the map, and you will find Nor'-folk. In what part of the State do you find Nor-folk?

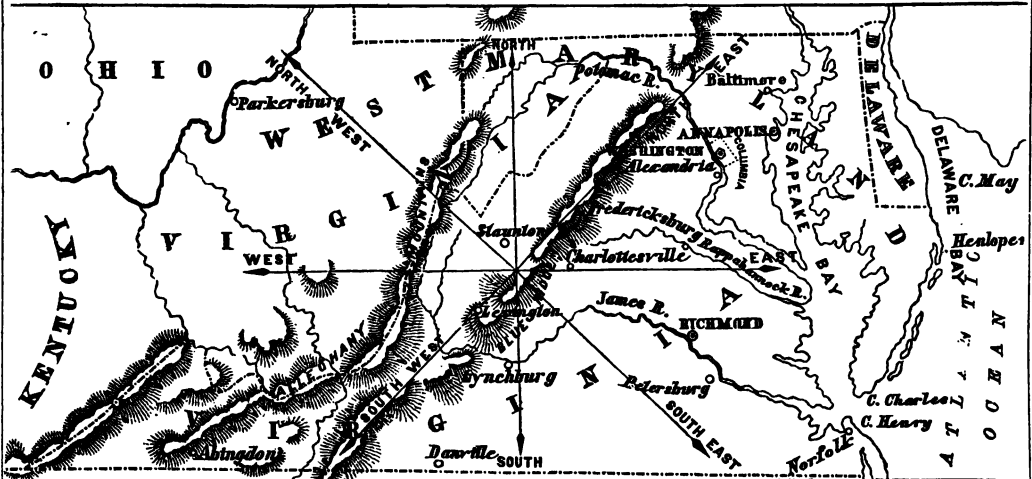
Now look away to the left, and you will find Ab'-ing-don.

In what part of the State is Abing-don? Is it in the eastern part? Is it in the northern part? Why do you say it is neither in the eastern nor in the northern part of the State?

**MAP STUDY.**

Let the pupil point out on the map and spell Vir-gin'-ia; Rich'-mond; Fred'-ericks-burg; and tell which is furthest north, Richmond or Fredericksburg.

Fredericksburg is famous for the battles fought there in the war. General Washington used to live in Fredericksburg. His mother's grave is there.

**MAP OF VIRGINIA.**

### LESSON III.

About the Cardinal Points.

T. Did you ever see a compass? Some people call it "the needle." The needle always points to the north, and shows you which way is east, which way is west, which way is north, and which way is south. These four points are called the *cardinal* points of the compass.

The four cardinal points are the four *principal* points; and telling the points all the way round the compass, is called *boxing* the compass.

To *box* the compass, you begin at the north, and go all the way round by the east and the south, calling out the points as you go. Thus, north, northeast; east, southeast; south, southwest; west, northwest.

#### MAP STUDY.

Now look at the Map of Virginia, and tell which way it is from Rich'-mond to Fred'-er-icks-burg; from Rich'-mond to Pe'-ters-burg; from Rich'-mond to Nor'-folk; from Lynch'-burg to Fred'-er-icks-burg; from Lynch'-burg to Pe'-ters-burg; from Cape Charles to Nor'-folk.

Look at the map and you will see that Cape Charles is a point of land that juts out into the sea. All such *points of land that jut out into the sea are called Capes.*

Now can you tell me what a cape is? and can you find any other capes along the sea-shore?

Spell and point out on the map—James River; Rappahan'-nock River; Po-to'-mac River. Which way do they run?

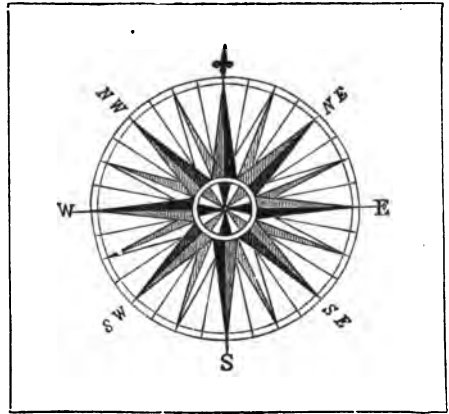
### LESSON IV.

About the Compass.

The compass is a very useful instrument. Men survey land with a compass. Without the compass no farmer would be able to know his own land, for he could not run the lines between his

land and that of his neighbors. Only think, everybody who owns land, whether it be a town lot or a country farm, depends upon this little instrument to tell him which land is his.

Every ship has a compass on board; for without it, in a dark night at sea, the captain would not know which way to



steer. You know, people are sometimes days and days at sea without seeing the land, or anything but the sky above and the water all around; and without the compass to tell them, they would not know which way to steer for the *port* they are going to. A *port* is a place on the sea-shore that ships can go to.

QUESTIONS.—Is the compass of any use? Are ships at sea ever out of sight of land? How do they know which way to steer? What use do farmers make of the Compass? Is an Ocean land or water? What is a Port?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look at the Map of the World, and tell me what ocean lies between America and Europe. Which way is Europe from North America? In North America do you see the United States? In what part of the United States is Washington? What town is south of Washington? What country in Europe is east of Norfolk?





**LESSON V.**

Going to Sea.

*T.* Now suppose you were on board a ship at Norfolk, with a compass, which way would you steer to get to Spain?

*P.* East.

*T.* Spain is in Europe; can you find it on the Map of the World? What ocean would you have to cross to get to Spain?

*P.* The Atlantic Ocean.

*T.* The ocean is salt; you cannot drink sea-water, though it looks so clear and nice. If you meant to go to Spain, you would have to carry with you in your ship fresh water and provisions enough to last the whole voyage; for if you were to undertake a voyage from Norfolk to Spain, in a sailing-ship, you might be at sea for forty or fifty days, and out of sight of land most of the time.

Besides, storms might overtake you, and blow your sails and masts away, and then you would have a longer voyage: so you see you would have to provide against accidents, and carry plenty of provisions and water.

Sometimes a storm at sea is so violent as to blow the sails to pieces, and to wreck the ship; then the crew and passengers all go down to the bottom. They perish, and nothing is ever heard of them again. Many a ship has thus been lost.

**QUESTIONS.**—Why is not sea-water fit to drink? Why do ships carry plenty of provisions and water to sea? Would you like to be in a storm at sea?

**MAP STUDY.**

Can you find on the map (p. 5), West Indies, Sandwich Islands, Mexico, San Francisco? Can you spell the names of the places? Can you find on the map (p. 5), India, East Indies, Japan Islands, Australia, and China?

See if you can find these places on the large Map of the World (p. 8). What did you learn in Lesson III?

**LESSON VI.**

A Sea Voyage.

Would you like to go to sea? Suppose we take an imaginary voyage from Norfolk to Spain, that certain things may be explained to you, and your lessons made easier to learn.

At first, especially if the wind were blowing and the sea rough, causing the ship to toss and pitch about, you could not walk the deck unsupported. You



THE OCEAN.

would have to hold on to something all the time.

The sailors, who are used to it, would laugh to see you stumbling about, and, just to tease you, they would ask you why you did not bring your sea-legs on board with you—pretending that they had a pair for the land, which they had taken off, and a pair for the sea, which they put on when they came on board the ship.

The sea is very wide, and its barren waste of waters is dreary enough to some people. But you could find plenty to amuse you. In some parts of the ocean, the sea-birds would follow you for days and days, and you could amuse yourself with them.

Sometimes you would meet a ship, and might pass within speaking distance of her. The Captain would then hail her through his speaking-trumpet, and ask the news. She would tell him where she was from, and where she was going. If she had been out a very long time, she would perhaps ask you for some water, or provisions, or both.

On this voyage, we would also probably pass in sight of the Ma-dei'-ra Islands. They would look beautiful in the distance. You would like to *touch* there, and remain for a few days, so that you might visit the vineyards and the wine-presses, and get some of the delicious grapes that they make Madeira wine of.

But the Captain would not agree to stop; he would keep right on. These islands belong to Portugal. Do you know

what an island is? *An island is land that is entirely surrounded by water; that is, it has water all around it.*

You have learned what a cape is, and now you know what an island is. Look on page 61, and see how many islands you can find in the picture.

Look at the map, and tell whether the Madeira Islands are nearer to Spain or to Norfolk.

QUESTIONS.—What imaginary voyage are we going to take? Would you like the first part of a sea voyage? What would you see in sailing on the broad ocean? To whom do the Madeira Islands belong? What do we get from them? What is an Island? Where is Portugal? (See p. 44.)

#### MAP STUDY.

Can you find on the map (p. 8) and spell Bahama Isles, Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, West Indies?

Which way is Newfoundland from Washington? Iceland from Newfoundland? Are the West Indies south from Norfolk? What was Lesson IV about?

## LESSON VII.

On shore again at Cadiz in Spain.

After passing the Madeira Islands, and after having been so many days at sea, you would be delighted to see the mainland; it would look blue in the distance, and at first appear indistinct; but as you came nearer to the shore, you would begin to see the houses, and, when you got closer, you would see the people moving about, and as soon as the ship got into port, and let go her anchor, you would want to go on shore. After a long voyage people are always glad to get upon the land again.

Every thing in Ca'-diz, the fine old city where you would land, would appear very strange to you. The fisher-



men would look so funny in their peculiar dress! Moreover, you could not understand them when they spoke to you, and they could not understand you.

Until you had learned to speak Spanish, you would have to talk by an *interpreter*—that is, by the help of a person who knows your language and theirs too. He would have to tell you what they said, and explain to them what you wanted.

There would be a great rush among the little row-boats to get alongside and sell you their wares—men, women, and boys, all crowding and pushing and darting about in their little skiffs, like so many ducks in the water,—some with grapes to sell, some with fish, some with fruit, some with poultry, and some with trinkets of all sorts,—each one calling out, in Spanish, his wares, and telling you the price in coin that you would not understand, and begging you to buy.

But I have no doubt you would soon learn enough Spanish to buy a bunch of their delicious grapes without an interpreter. You could not eat a whole bunch, the bunches are so large. Those nice Mal'-a-ga grapes that you buy in stores, come from Malaga in Spain.

The person who first discovered America sailed from Spain. His name was Chris'-to-pher Co-lum'-bus.

**QUESTIONS.**—Would you be glad to go on shore when you got to Spain? What would you see in the harbor? What is an *interpreter*? Who discovered America? Where did he sail from? Where do Malaga grapes come from?

#### MAP STUDY.

Point out on the map (p. 8) Baffin Bay, Cu'ba, Carib-be'an Sea, South America, Egypt. Which way is each of

them from the United States? Can you spell each of those names? Where is Cadiz?

Look at the Map of Europe (p. 44), and point out Spain, Por'-tu-gal, France, England (*ing'-land*). Which way is France from Cadiz? Spell each of these names.

## LESSON VIII.

### Another Voyage.

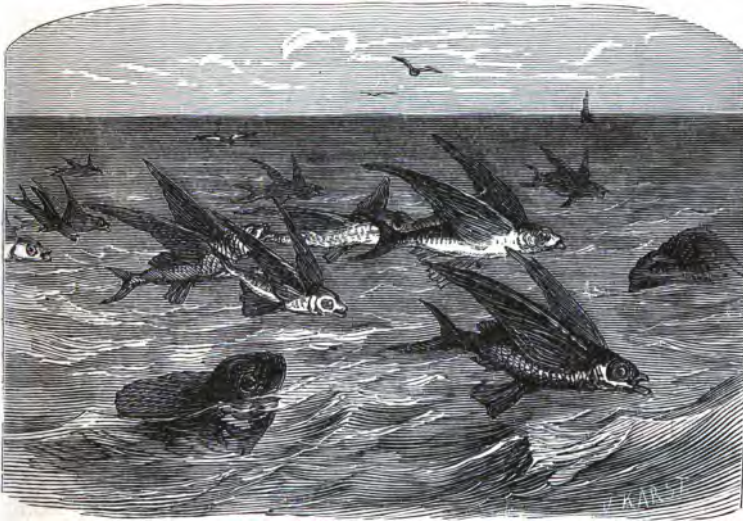
You would want, while in Spain, to ride into the country, and see men gathering fruits, and packing up grapes and oranges,—some for England and some for America. You would also see how they dry grapes and make raisins of them. You would see them busy, too, in the olive-yards. Spain is a great country for fruits and wines.

Suppose, in returning from Spain, you wished to *touch* at some of the West India Islands, which way would you steer to get there? Look on the map, p. 8, and see which way Cuba is from Spain. Cuba is one of the West Indies (*in'-diz*). Do you know what sailors mean when they speak of *touching* at a place? They mean stopping there in their ship.\*

This voyage to the West Indies would be more pleasant than that to Spain. At night the ocean would sparkle with light, that some of its little inhabitants make in the water. Your ship would leave a beautiful white streak behind her, as bright as the milky way in the sky. In some parts of the voyage you would see dolphins playing under the bows of the ship, and chasing each other about. Now and then you would start up large schools of flying-fish. They

would rise up like a flock of birds, and sail away ever so far, skimming along over the waves. Sometimes they fly on board, and then you would have a savory mess; for they are good to eat. Here is a picture of a school of them.

interesting little creatures have no compass, as you are obliged to have, but, like the wild-goose, the swallow, and other birds, when winter is coming on, they know which way to steer. They go by *in'-stinct*.



FLYING-FISH.

For several days together you would pass through immense patches of seaweed. The sea, in places, would be covered with it, as far as the eye could reach, and so thickly as to hide the water, so that at a little distance off you could see nothing but brownish yellow weeds. This is the SAR-GAS'-SO, or WEEDY SEA. Can you find it on the map?

Occasionally the sea would also be dotted with fleets of the beautiful little Nau'-ti-lus, each one with its tiny sail set and beating to *windward*. ("To windward" means towards the wind.) These

grows up, it will, in the spring-time, when the buds begin to burst, and other birds begin to pair, go straight and build its nest just as all other crows do. It knows how to do it by *instinct*.

Now, can you tell me what instinct is?

QUESTIONS.—How would the sea look at night? What sort of fish would you see? What is to *windward*? Which would you rather see, a flying-fish on the wing, or a nautilus under sail? How does the little nautilus know which way to steer? What did you learn in Lesson V?

## MAP STUDY.

Point out on the map (p. 8), Gulf of Mex'-i-co, Am'-azon River, Bra-zil', the islands Spitz'-ber-ger and No'-va-zem'-bla. Can you spell these names? Which of those places just mentioned is furthest north? Which is furthest east? Which is furthest south?

### LESSON IX.

#### The Story of Columbus.

In the year 1492—that is about three hundred and eighty years ago—Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain on the same voyage that we have just been pretending to make. Nobody had ever been that way before; but Columbus told the King and Queen of Spain that was the best way to get to “the East,” as we now call it—that is, to the East Indies, China, &c.

Can you find those countries on the Map of the World, p. 8?

So they let him have three small ships, so small, indeed, that you would be afraid to go to sea in one of them. After he had been many days at sea, and had not come in sight of any land, the hearts of his crew began to fail. They wanted him to turn back, but he would not consent, and kept on.

When they passed the Sargasso Sea, and saw it all covered with weeds, they did not know what to make of it; the oldest sailors on board had never seen or heard of any thing like it before. They expected every moment their ship would strike against the bottom and be knocked to pieces; for in their ignorance they fancied that the weeds had roots, and were growing on the bottom. But these weeds do not grow on the bottom; they grow in the water, without roots, as some plants do in the air.

At last they got safely through the Sea of Weeds. But then the sailors saw

their fresh water and provisions getting lower and lower every day, and they began to complain, and to say that they should never be able to get back to their own country again, and that all of them would certainly be lost in such strange waters, if Columbus did not turn back. But he would not turn back. His heart was stout and brave, and he still kept on.

At last, one morning, just before day, light was seen in the distance. They knew it was on shore; but they could not see the land in the dark. They were glad, you may be sure, to come in sight of land, for their supply of water and provisions was now so short, that there was not enough left to last till they got back to their own country, even if Columbus should then have decided to go no further, but to turn back and go home; so that, as it was, if they had not come to land, or suffered shipwreck, they would have died of hunger and thirst before they could reach home.

But when the day broke, there was the land, sure enough. It was a lovely morning, and they were close to a beautiful island. It was in full view.

Columbus and his men were so glad, that the first thing they did was to fall down upon their knees, and thank God for bringing them safely to such a goodly land.

It was one of those lovely islands in the West Indies which are always green and beautiful, for they have no winter there. It is summer all the time in the West Indies, and the people there have



LAND HO!

never seen it snow, and don't know what cold or frost is.

**QUESTIONS.**—Who discovered America? When? What country did he sail from? What did he tell the King and Queen of Spain? What were his crew afraid of? What did Columbus do? What was the first land they came to? Describe it. What was Lesson VIII about?

#### MAP STUDY.

Spell and point out on the Map of the World (p. 8), *Bogo-ta'*, *La Pla'ta River*, *Cape St. Roque*, *Falk'land Islands*. Are they in North or South America?

At the end of every lesson you ought to study the maps a little while, and learn just where to look for the names of countries, islands, rivers, towns, etc. Now look at the Map of the United States, and tell how they are bounded. State what country touches them on the North and South, and what oceans wash their shores on the East and on the West.

## LESSON X.

About the Country we live in. (Map, p. 16.)

Let us stop a little while now and look at the geography of our own country, so that, as we study other parts of the world, we may not forget our own land, but try to learn something new about it every day.

We live in the United States. Look at the map, and see if you can point out where you live. I dare say, if you cannot find the place on the map, the teacher can point out to you the very spot.

Which way is it, from where you live, to Washington City? You see it is in the eastern part of the United States. It is the capital of the whole country.

You see the United States extend from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the Pacific

Ocean on the west. They consist of a great many States and Territories. Count them on the map, and say how many there are. You see there are 38 States, 10 Territories (Ter.), and the Dist. of Columbia.

You see, too, the names of some of the rivers, lakes, and mountains, and some of the towns or cities; and that two kinds of marks are used to show just where the towns are—thus: *Richmond\** and *Norfolk<sup>o</sup>*. This means that Richmond is the capital of Virginia, and that Norfolk is one of the chief towns, but not a capital.



Each State and Territory has its capital. But the capital is not always the chief town.

QUESTIONS.—How many States and Territories are there in the United States? What is a capital? Is the capital the largest town in a State? Can you point out on the map, without being told, a State, a Territory, a capital, a chief town? What did you learn in Lesson IX?

In some of the States the capital is shown on the map, and in some of them a chief town.

#### MAP STUDY.

Look now at the map (p. 16), and show which is your State. How is it bounded on the north? on the east? on the south? on the west? How many States join your State? Does it border on the sea?

What States border on the Gulf of Mexico? How many? Which way from your State are Con-nect'i-cut, New York, Al-a-bam'a, Ar-kan'sas, Min-ne so'ta?

What is the capital of the United States?

## LESSON XI.

More about the Discovery of America.

Let us now return to our story about the discovery of America—it is so interesting.

The little island discovered by Columbus is too small to go on our maps of the world; but it is one of the Bahama Islands, to the north of Cuba. You can see the Bahama Islands on the map. It was well that Columbus saw the light that night; for if he had passed the light without seeing it, and kept on, he would probably have been shipwrecked in a few hours, with all of his ships and men; for we now know that that part of the ocean is full of dangerous reefs, upon which, even at this day, ships are frequently wrecked. When Columbus saw this island, he was, as you see by looking at the map, not far from Florida, and within a good day's sail of Cuba,

where we are now going, and which is the largest of the West India Islands.

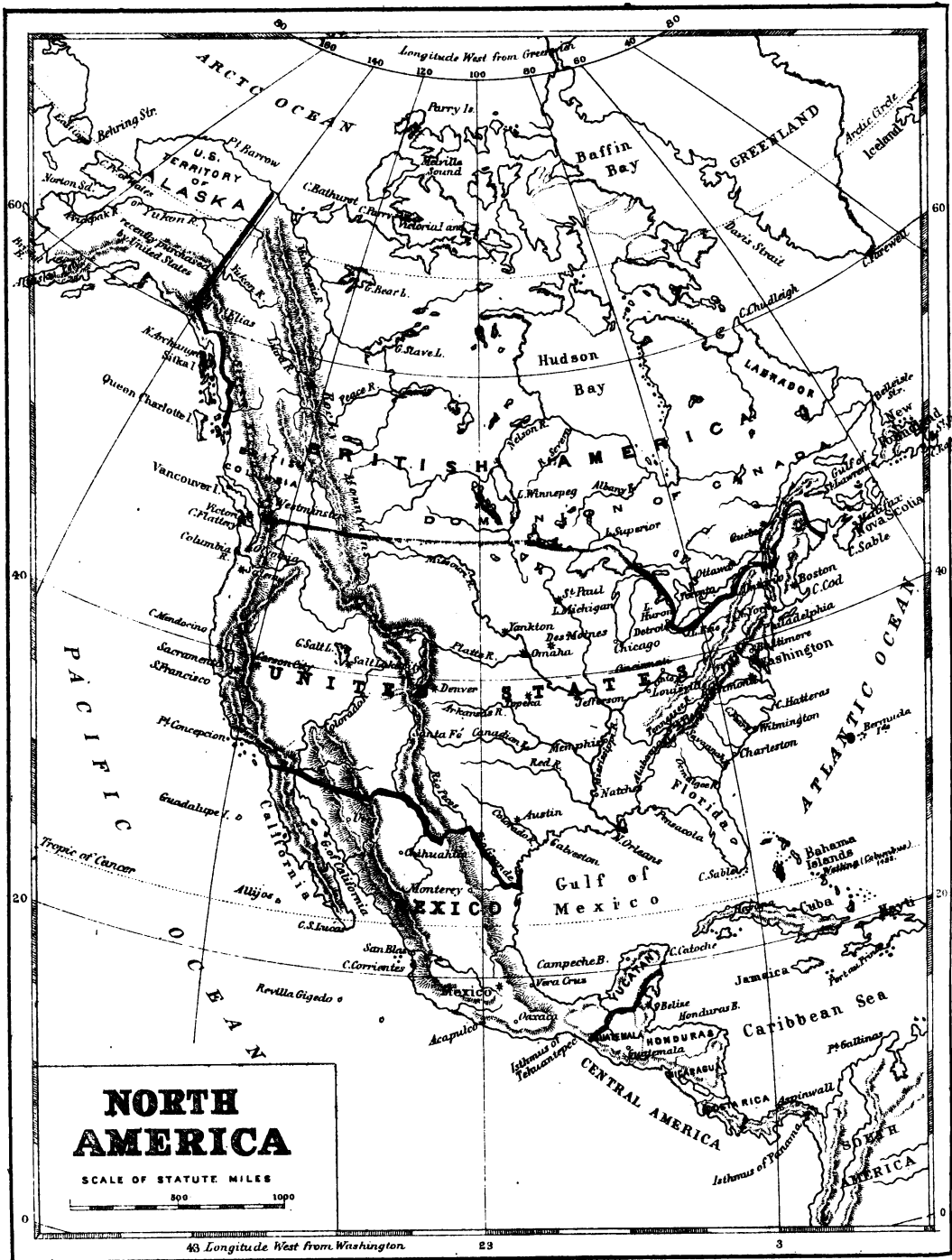
Columbus and his men knew the little island they had discovered was inhabited, because they had seen the fire at night, and they now, in the clear morning light, saw the curls of blue smoke rising up from the groves.

But by what sort of people was the island inhabited? Were they giants? Were they like us? Or did they have but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, like some of the fabled people of old? In short, were they black or white, friendly or hostile?

Columbus at once determined to find out. So he manned one of his little boats with the bravest of his men, and sent them ashore to ascertain. Red men, such as they had never seen before, dressed in feathers and decked with gold, yelling and whooping, and making signs, came crowding to the shore to meet them. These were the natives; but Columbus' men could not talk to the natives, nor the natives to them, for they had no interpreter, as you had in Spain, so they had to make signs to one another, and each guess the meaning of the other as well as they could.

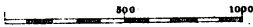
The natives had never seen a white man before. They themselves were Indians. They were very kind to Columbus and his men. But the Spaniards treated them badly, and the Indians afterwards became very cruel and savage.

The kind West Indians thought Columbus and his men superior beings. They welcomed them on shore, and



# NORTH AMERICA

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



gave them water, provisions, fruit, and every thing they had that the white men wanted.

Thus America was discovered.



INDIAN CHIEF.

Its marvels and its wonders, its inhabitants and its productions, were so curious, so strange, and so different from any thing that had ever been seen before in Europe, that people called it the "New World."

QUESTIONS.—What did the land turn out to be? Was it far from Cuba? Was it inhabited? Suppose they had passed it that night, what would have become of them? How did Columbus find out what sort of people lived there? What did they think of Columbus and his men? Why was America called the "New World?" Who discovered America, and when? *Ans.* Columbus, in 1492. *Always remember that.* It is a great event and an important date.

#### MAP STUDY.

Look at the map, p. 18, and tell me what countries are in North America. Which is the most southern country? Where is Greenland? Which way is it from here? Which way is Alaska from Greenland? What countries are north of the United States? What rivers do you find on the map? What mountains?

### LESSON XII.

What Columbus discovered.

The New World was a great discovery, and many vessels were sent out to explore this strange land.

It was soon found out that the islands discovered by Columbus were not the *East Indies*; that one could not sail to the *East Indies* that way, because there is a *continent* in the way. (A *continent* is a great extent of land.)

So they called the continent *America*, and the islands they called the *West Indies*, to distinguish them from the islands called the *East Indies*.

You were told (Less. V.) what an island is, can you tell me now?

A continent is too large to be surrounded by only one ocean. There are only four continents in the world—viz., *America*, *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*: *America* includes both *North* and *South America*; but there are so many islands that they have never been counted.



The most marvellous stories were told about the New World. One was about a beautiful fountain in Florida, in which, if you bathed, you never would grow old. It was called the "Fountain of Youth."

Another of the strange stories of the New World was about "El Dorado," a great Indian chief, who was anointed with oil every morning, and then sprinkled with gold-dust, till he fairly glittered in the sun. The streets of the city where he lived were paved with precious stones, and the houses roofed with gold. So they called him, in Spanish, "El Dorado," the gilded man.

But though they never found the "Fountain of Youth," nor "El Dorado" either—and a great many people went in search of them—they discovered things of more value.

They discovered the TRUTH; and they discovered that the land which Columbus had found was such a land of plenty as had never even been dreamed of before; and that there was room in it, and to spare, for as many people as the whole of the Old World put together then contained.

**QUESTIONS.**—What were the newly discovered islands called? Why were they called the *West Indies*? How many continents are there in the world? How many islands? Where was the Fountain of Youth said to be? Who was El Dorado? What was Lesson XI about?

#### MAP STUDY.

Spell and point out on the map (p. 8) the four continents. In what continent is Egypt? Li-be'ri-a? Tib'et? Mex-i-co? Par'is? Cal-cut'ta? Can you find the Car-ib-be'an Sea? Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an Sea? (It is on the map, Med. Sea.) Spell these names.

Look on the map (p. 16), and you will see five great lakes between us and the Dominion of Canada; they are the largest lakes in the world. Did you ever hear of the Falls of Niagara? They are between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

## LESSON XIII.

### About Cortez and Mexico.

Some of the people who came over to the New World went one way, and some another. Some went to North America, and some to South America. See these countries on the map.

Among these daring adventurers, was the celebrated Fernando Cortez. He, with a few followers, went to Mexico, in North America; and, after the most desperate fighting, conquered the country for his master the King of Spain. It was a delightful country, rich in gold as well as delicious fruits, some of which the picture shows you.



GATHERING BANANAS.

You should read in history the story of what he did. It is very interesting.

Montezu'ma, the great Indian chief-tain, who at that time ruled all Mexico,

gave to Cortez and his men valuable presents of gold and feather-work. He hoped by this means to get the Spaniards to go away to their own country, and leave him alone.

But the presents were so rich and so handsome, that they made the Spaniards still more anxious to possess such a fine country and so much wealth.

So Cortez went and took the splendid city of Mexico, captured the noble Montezuma, and put him to death.

QUESTIONS.—Who was Cortez? Where did he go? What did he do? Who was Montezuma? What became of him?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look on the Map of the United States and tell which way Mexico is from them. Is Mexico in North or South America?

Here is a list of all the States and Territories in our country. Every one ought to have the names of the States by heart. For the sake of convenience they are classed in five grand divisions or sections. Thus:

SECTION I.—Consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. These are the six New England States. Where are they? Look on the map (p. 16), and see.

SEC. II.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, with the District of Columbia. Five States and one District. These are the Middle States. Point them out on the map.

SEC. III.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Mexico, and Indian Territory. Eleven States and two Territories. These are the Southern States. Point them out.

SEC. IV.—West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana. Thirteen States and three Territories. These are the Western States. Point them out on the map.

SEC. V.—California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Alaska. Three States and five Territories. These are the Pacific States. Point them out.

Now you must study the map, as we go through this book, until you can tell the name of every State, and say whether it belongs to the New England States, or to the Middle States, or to the Southern States, or to the Western States, or to the Pacific States.

#### LESSON XIV.

About Cuba—the Isthmus—the Tropics.

Suppose Columbus had not discovered the Island that night, and that he had passed it without being wrecked—look at the map (p. 8), and tell me if you think he could have got to China or the East Indies by sailing west?

What land would be in his way? But before I show you how to cross this land, let us take a run into Havana. Havana is the chief town on the island of Cuba. You will want to get some of the pine-apples, oranges, bananas, pomegranates, and other delicious fruits that are there in such abundance.

You will see the beautiful harbor crowded with American ships that have come to trade and carry off the produce of the island. We get from Cuba, fresh fruits, sugar, coffee, and cigars, in large quantities.

Having taken a volanté (*vo-lahn'tay*), visited some of the coffee and sugar plantations on the island, and seen all the sights of the city, we will then sail for the Isthmus of Panama. Can you find Panama on the map (p. 8). You observe the narrow strip of land which connects North America and South America.

That is called the *Isthmus* of Panama. So you see, but for this connection, North America would be an island, and South America would be an island. As it is, each is *almost* an island, for the isthmus in its narrowest part is only 28 miles

across. Peninsula means *almost an island*.

Now you know that any portion of land that is *almost* surrounded by water is a *peninsula*, and that an *isthmus* is a narrow strip that connects two large bodies of land.

A railway has been built across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is 47 miles long. Let us cross over on it.

Panama and the West Indies are within the Tropics. There is no cold weather there. The Tropics extend all around the world; and between them the trees are green all the year, and the fruits are always ripe.

This is the part of the world for beautiful flowers and birds, huge animals,

hideous reptiles, and poisonous insects. Do you know what *tropical* means? Look on the map (p. 8), and you will see two dotted lines running across it from west to east: one is the "Tropic of Cancer," the other is the "Tropic of Capricorn." All the parts of the world that lie between these two "Tropics" are in the "Tropical" regions. There is no winter in these regions.

QUESTIONS.—How broad is the Isthmus of Panama? What waters does it divide? What is a peninsula? An isthmus? Point out the tropical regions of the world. Is there any winter in the tropics?

#### MAP STUDY.

Upon the shores of what ocean is the city of Panama? Can you sail west from Panama? Point out on the Map of the United States (pp. 16 and 21) the five Middle States. How are they bounded? Can you mention the capital or a chief town in each of these States? (Washington is in the District of Columbia and is the capital of the United States.)



VOLANTÉ.

**LESSON XV.**

How Peru was Conquered.

You have by crossing the Isthmus passed from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific, and have done it all after a pleasant ride of a little more than two hours.

Three hundred and fifty years ago it took Vas'co de Bal-bo'a and his men (Spaniards all) toilsome days to accomplish the same journey. They were the first white men that ever saw the Grand Ocean, as some at this day delight to call the Pacific Ocean; for you see, by looking at the map (p. 8), it is the widest and the largest of all the oceans.

Then they heard that there was a land away to the south, somewhere on the borders of that unknown sea, where the inhabitants ate and drank from golden vessels, and where the precious metals were as plenty and as cheap as iron was with the Spaniards.

This was enough to set this daring and greedy people on.

Francis'co Pizar'ro built a fleet and went to look for this goodly land.

They found it. It was Peru'. It was a splendid empire. Its kings were called In'cas, and the reigning monarch was named Atahualpa'a.

It was as reported, a land of gold, and silver, and mineral treasures, such as the civilized world had never seen.

The Spaniards had to fight every inch of their way. At last, Atahualpa was made prisoner, and he promised to

fill his prison-house full of gold as high up as he could reach, and give it all to the Spaniards, if Pizarro would only let him go.

Pizarro promised. The faithful In'ca kept his word, but the Spaniard did not keep his. Pizarro took the gold, and then had Atahualpa put to death.

So Peru was conquered, and became subject to the Spanish crown.

**QUESTIONS.**—Who discovered the Pacific Ocean? Who conquered Peru? Who were the Incas? Tell me about Atahualpa? What was Lesson XII about?

**MAP STUDY.**

Look on the map and find Central America, Chi'-h, Pe'-ru', Pat-a-go'ni-a, An'des, Cuz'co. Spell them.

Which of the Southern States (map, p. 16) border on the Atlantic Ocean? Which border on the Gulf of Mexico? Which of them have no sea-shore at all?

Tell the chief rivers in the Southern States. Say where they empty. Which of the Southern States are east, and which are west of the Mississippi River?

**LESSON XVI.**

About Spanish America.—To Sea again.

South America is celebrated for the extent of its grassy plains, called pampas. Immense herds of wild cattle roam all over them. The natives catch these cattle with a running-noose, called a "lasso."

People of the Spanish race still hold, not only that country, but all America on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, from Patagonia till you come to the borders of the United States.

All this part of America was divided out into colonies, and settled by Spain. It is **SPANISH AMERICA**.

But about fifty years ago, the Spanish Americans said they would not belong to



Spain any longer. Spain fought them a long time, but at last they succeeded in

time. They carry long, sharp knives down with them, to prevent what they call the "blanket fish" from wrapping them in its folds, and drowning them.

Let us now leave the shores of America, and sail across the wide Pacific Ocean.

Let us trace on the map (p. 8) our route to China. It is more than 9,000 miles, and the Sandwich Islands are right on our way side.

As we pass these islands we may get a sight of Mauna

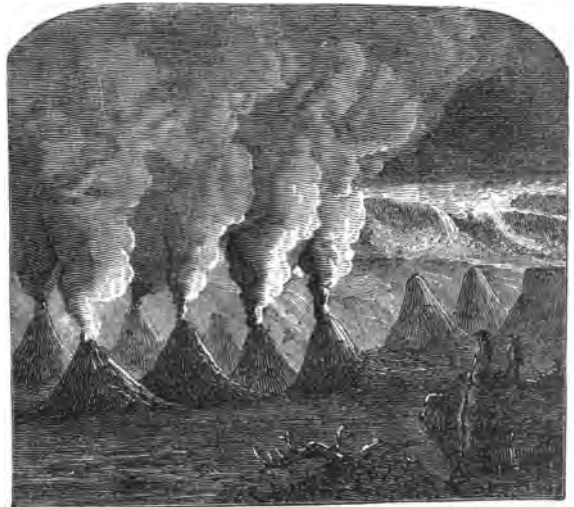


LASSOING CATTLE.

throwing off the Spanish yoke. They then set up a Republican form of government, like that of the United States.

Spanish America is a very rich country. It abounds in mines of silver and gold, jewels and precious stones.

Panama used to be famous for its pearl-fisheries. You would like to go out and see the pearl-divers at work catching the oyster that has the pearl in it. They can stay down under the water a long time. You would think they were never coming up again, they stay down such a long



VOLCANO OF MAUNA ROA.

Roa, a burning mountain. It is a volcano, and it is so high that, though these islands are in the tropics, where it is always summer, yet the top of this burning mountain is always covered with snow.

QUESTIONS.—What are the pampas? When did Spanish America become independent? Describe the country. Why is it called Spanish America? How far will we have to travel to get from Panama to China? What islands lie in our way? What is a volcano? What volcano is in the Sandwich Islands? Tell about the pearl-fisheries at Panama.

#### MAP STUDY.

Where is Brazil? (See Map of South America.) Are there many rivers in Brazil? Which is the largest of the rivers? Name the other countries of South America. Which is furthest north? Where is Pa-ta-go'ni-a? Which way is Peru from Brazil? Can you name all the nations that border on Brazil? How many nations are there in South America?

Where are the Andes Mountains? Are they a long range? Which way, and into what ocean, does the Amazon River, the largest in the world, flow? Where is the Orinoco River? the Rio de la Plata (the river of silver, pronounced *re'o day lah plah'tah*)?

What ocean is east of South America? What ocean west? What sea north? Can you find any capes along the coast? What are they? What was Lesson XV about?

### LESSON XVII.

About China. (Map, p. 34.)

You would be glad to get to China, and go ashore after this long sea-voyage. The country and the people would look very strange;—the women hobbling along on their little feet; the men with their hair hanging down in two long tails behind, and all dressed alike.

On your way from the ship to the shore you would have to pass, in your row-boat, through a town on the water.

The people are so crowded that thou-

sands of them live in boats arranged on the water in streets, like houses in a town, and you would see the women and children paddling about in their odd-looking boats.

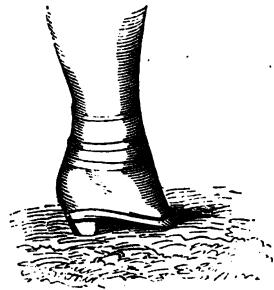
It is the fashion in China for the ladies to have small feet, so, while they are children, their feet are kept bandaged very tight. It is very painful; but it keeps them from growing.

The Chinese invented gunpowder as well as the mariner's compass. They are an ingenious and laborious people.

China is the oldest empire in the world. It is partly surrounded by a wall more than a thousand miles long. This wall is thirty feet high in some places, and so broad that six men on horseback can ride abreast on the top of it. It was built more than a thousand years ago, to keep their neighbors, the Tartars, out of their country.

Our tea comes from China.

In countries where the population is so thick, the people have to be very industrious and economical, to live. They cannot afford to be very particular about what they eat. A Chinaman will eat unhatched ducks and chickens, as well as dogs, and rats, and rotten eggs. These are considered by them very dainty dishes.



FOOT OF CHINESE LADY.

Besides tea and other articles, we get from China crapes, silks, nankin cloths, fire-crackers, etc.

The Chinese think a great deal of themselves and their country, and they pretend to despise us and all foreigners. They call themselves the "Celestials," and their country the "Flowery Land." They call us "barbarians."

The Chinese do not believe in the Bible. They are heathens. They keep no Sabbath, and have no holiday except the Feast of Lanterns, every full moon.

They make images of wood and stone, place them in their beautiful pagodas or temples, call them gods, and make offerings to them.



CHINESE PAGODA AND IDOL.

QUESTIONS.—How do the people in China look? Why are the feet of a Chinese lady so small? Is China a new or an old country? Describe the famous wall. Are the Chinese

Christians? What is a pagoda? What are some of the principal articles we get from China? What do the Chinese call their country? What do they call us?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look on the Map of the World, p. 8, and trace our route from Panama, by the Sandwich Islands, to Canton. In what country is Canton? In what part of China?

Now turn to the Map of Asia, p. 34. In what continent is China? Is China in the southeast or southwest part of Asia? Tell what you learned in Lesson XIV?

Looking at page 16, tell me what States border on the Great Lakes. Which are the Great Lakes? How many of them? Point out the Western States (see list of them on p. 21). Which of them is furthest east? furthest west? furthest south? furthest north? Which of these States are east, and which are west, of the Mississippi River? Which of them do not border on that river?

Name the rivers of the Western States. Tell which way they flow, and where they empty?

Tell in what State and on what river or lake each of the three largest cities is—Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

### LESSON XVIII.

More about China.

Food is very scarce in China, and rice is the chief article of diet.

All the Chinese fishing-boats and other vessels have eyes painted on them; and if you ask a Chinaman why he paints eyes on his vessel, he will reply with the greatest surprise, "*Hee-e-yah! How can see, no hab eye?*"

In every boat there is a sort of baby-house, decked off with tinsel—a "Josh-house," in which they burn incense continually. Josh is one of their gods.

Such fine cups and saucers as your mother calls "China," were first made by these people. They are very ingenious and skilful.

They are celebrated all over the world for their porcelain ware, it is so beauti-



ful. They have a temple at Pe'kin (the capital of their country), built of porcelain. It is known abroad as the porcelain tower.

In thickly-settled countries where food is scarce, labor is cheap. If you were starving to death you would work all day just for something to eat, wouldn't you? This is the reason why labor is so cheap in China. More than one-fourth of all the people in the world live in China, and it is very hard for so many people to find food every day.

Great attention is paid in China to the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture is considered there, as it should be everywhere, a most honorable occupation. It is work that is becoming to kings or any crowned heads; and in China, the "Brothers of the Sun and Moon," as the Emperors are called, engage in it with their own hands.

So every year there is a great agricultural celebration. It is attended by the court, the high mandarins, and all the great dignitaries of the land. The Em-

peror then, in the presence of them all, puts his hand to the plough, and helps to break up a field.

Every foot of ground, even on the steep hill-sides, is carefully and well cultivated. The Chinese are skilful agriculturists and excellent gardeners.

Whenever you take a sip of tea, or set off a fire-cracker, you should think of the Chinese.

They take so much pains with the tea for us, that they roll up each leaf separately, and do it all by hand.

**QUESTIONS.**—What do the Chinese live on principally? Describe one of their fishing-boats, with its "Josh-house." What kind of earthenware do we get from China? What else do we get from China? Why is labor so cheap? Describe their great agricultural celebration. What is it for?

#### MAP STUDY.

Find on the map (p. 34), East Indies, Japan, China Sea, Canton. In what part of the world are these places, and which way from the western shores of the United States are they (p. 8)? Across what ocean are they? What other countries beside China are in the eastern part of Asia? What seas are east of Asia? What islands?

Look at the map (p. 16), and tell what States and Territories border on the Pacific Ocean. What States border on the Atlantic Ocean? What are the two largest rivers in the Pacific States? Name the ranges of mountains in these States. Which range is nearest to the Pacific Ocean? Name the capitals or chief towns. San Francisco is the largest town in these States. What was Lesson XVII about?



GATHERING TEA.

## LESSON XIX.

About the East Indies.

To go by sea from Canton' to Calcutta there is no isthmus to cross, as there was at Panama, but there is a peninsula to *double*. To "*double*" means to sail around. Calcutta is the capital of In'dia.

Instead of passing through the Strait of Malac'ca, to *double* the Malay' peninsula, let us go round about, and visit the nutmeg-groves of the Phil'ippine Islands. These islands belong to Spain. Manil'a is the chief town. We get nutmegs from Manilla.

It would not be far out of our way to look in upon Bor'neo. Australia is the largest island in the world, and Borneo is the next largest. Borneo is inhabited by savages, called Dyaks.



A DYAK.

You observe now that we are in a part of the world where there are a

great many islands—the map is full of them.

These are the celebrated EAST Indies that Columbus was trying to reach when he discovered America. You remember you were told not to forget when that was. Can you tell now? If not, look on the Map of the World, p. 8.

As in the West Indies, so in the East, there is no winter, it is always summer. You see they are between the Tropics.

You are now in the land of gums and spices. All of our spices, such as cloves, nutmegs, allspice, black pepper, and cinnamon, with gutta-percha and other gums, come from this part of the world.

The Strait of Sun'da, you see, separates the islands of Ja'va and Suma'tra. Let us go through it on our way to Calcutta. It is so narrow that both islands are in sight as you pass through. We might stop at Java, and buy some of the beautiful basket-work which the people make.

QUESTIONS.—To what nation do the Phil'ip-pine Islands belong? What is the chief town? What spice do we get from Manilla? By whom is the island of Bor'neo inhabited? Which is the largest island in the East Indies? Which is the largest island in the world? Where do spices come from? Is there any winter in the East Indies?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look at the map, p. 34, and see if you can tell where the East Indies are? Near what continent are they? In what two oceans are they? Where are the West Indies? In what ocean are they? Which way is it from Borneo to Australia (p. 8). What island southeast of Australia? What strait between Australia and New Guinea?

Look at the map, p. 16, and name the Western States that border on the Ohio River. Between what mountain ranges do the Western States lie? What ranges of mountains run through the Southern and Middle States? What is the longest mountain range in the world? (See map, p. 8.)

**LESSON XX.****About Java.**

Ja'va belongs to the Dutch. One of the first things you would see on going ashore there, would be the palanquins (*pal-an-keens'*), in which the Europeans and wealthy natives are carried about.

Here is a picture of a palanquin. People ride in them because it is too

and some shoot them; but I think it is very cruel to shoot monkeys just for fun. When one is wounded he will point to his wound, and begin to cry, looking at you all the time in the most pitiful manner, as much as to say, "See what you have done! How could you be so cruel to serve me so!"

While in Java you would have a chance of tasting the mangosteen: this



PALANQUIN.

hot to walk. Besides, it is cheaper to be carried in this way by men than it is to be pulled in a carriage by horses.

In Java you might have a monkey hunt. If you caught a monkey, you might bring him on board and tame him. Monkeys are easy to tame, but they are very mischievous.

Some people hunt monkeys with dogs,

and the cherimoy'a of Peru, are said to be the most delicious fruits in the world. Do you remember where Peru is?

**QUESTIONS.**—To what nation does Java belong? What is a pal-an-quin? What animal might you meet there? What delicious fruit would you find in Java?

**MAP STUDY.**

Which way is Java from Borneo (map, p. 8)? From Sumatra? What narrow passage of water between Java and

Sumatra? What other East India Islands can you name? What island east of Africa? What islands south of Kamtchatka Sea? Where are the British Isles? Where are the Cape Verde Islands?

Suppose you were in a steamboat at New Orleans, going up to St. Paul; name the mouths of all the rivers you would pass. (Map, p. 16.) Tell which of them come from the east, and which from the west. Name the chief towns or capitals in the Western States. See which of them are situated on rivers, and name the rivers they are on. Which of them are situated on the Great Lakes?

## LESSON XXI.

### About India.

LEAVING Java, and passing through the Strait of Sunda, we should have to shape our course to the northward for Calcutta. A *strait*, as you see by the map, is a narrow passage of water through which ships can sail from one portion of the sea to another.

Those terrible things called *water-spouts* are common in these seas.

A "*water-spout*" is an immense column of water that is seen to rise up in the clouds from the sea. It goes whirling, boiling, and foaming along, at a terrible rate. You would have to look out that it did not pass over the ship; for if it did, it might break, fall on board, and fill the ship with water, and then she would sink. To prevent this, sailors, as soon as one gets near enough, shoot cannon balls at it, hoping to strike it and cut it in two, and so break it up before it gets to the ship.

You are now in India. To reach Calcutta you would have to sail a hundred miles up the Hoogly River, which is one of the mouths of the Ganges.

India belongs to England, and on going ashore, you would be glad to hear so many people speaking English.

India is inhabited chiefly by the natives, who are still called "*Hin'doos*," because the name of their country, before the English took it, was *Hindoostan*'. When the English first went there, about two hundred years ago, the *Hindoos* were a powerful and wealthy nation. Their chief cities, their temples, the palaces of their kings, exceeded in grandeur, wealth, and splendor anything that Europe at that time had ever dreamed of. They were civilized, and could read books.



WATER-SPOUTS.

Many of you, no doubt, have heard of Cash'mere shawls, and have seen that delicious perfume called "Attar of roses." They come from India, and are made by these people. As for muslins, the celebrated weavers of France and England can make nothing like the muslins which are still manufactured by the natives of India. In the flowery language of the East, they call these beautiful goods the "running water," the "evening dew," the "woven wind," they are so light, graceful, and airy.

British India, with its dependencies, though it is only one half as large as the United States, contains six times the number of inhabitants. Food is often scarce in India, consequently famines are frequent, and labor is cheap there.

The people worship stocks and stones; they have magnificent temples filled with horrid, ugly idols. Juggernaut, "Lord of the World," is one of them. He is an immense block of black stone, with two splendid diamonds set for eyes. He is mounted on a huge car, which, on certain occasions, is dragged about with great pomp and ceremony. His worshippers have often, in immense numbers, fallen down, and let Juggernaut roll over them in his car and crush them to death. His temple is 800 years old.

The koh'inoor, one of the largest diamonds in the world, and which now belongs to the Queen of England, was taken out of the head of one of these idols. It was put there for his eye, by the natives, and plucked out by the soldiers,

when the English entered and captured the place.

QUESTIONS.—What is a strait? Between what two islands is Sunda Strait? Can you describe a water-spout? What should you do if you saw one coming towards your ship? To whom does India belong? What are the natives called? Can you tell what this lesson has said about them? What articles do they still excel in the manufacture of? What do they worship? How does British India compare in size and population with the United States?

#### MAP STUDY.

What ocean is north of Asia (map, p. 34)? What ocean is east, and what ocean is south of Asia? What mountains separate Asia from Europe?

In what part of Asia is India? What bay east, and what sea west of India? What island south of India? What mountains north of India? What two rivers in India?

Look on the map, p. 16, and tell the Pacific States. Which two front on the Pacific Ocean? What are the capitals or chief towns? In what part of the State are they? Where is the Co-lum'bi-a River? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty? Where is the Col-o-ra-do River? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty?

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## LESSON XXII.

More about India.

The banks of the Hoog'ly, all the way up between Calcutta and the sea, are lined with elegant country-seats and beautiful gardens. The river itself is, at the business season of the year, very gay and lively. As we go up, we shall be saluted by immense numbers of ships that have come here from all parts of the world to trade. Some are departing, others arriving—all with flags and pennons flying, and looking ever so gay. You see the one that has just hoisted the American flag? She is from Boston, loaded with ice. Many of the others are opium-ships. Opium is made from

the poppy. It is poisonous. There is a very large trade in it with China. These ships have come for it. The Chinese chew it and smoke it, and it is more hurtful to them than whiskey and tobacco are to us.

The people of Asia and the East would look very strange to you—they are so unlike us in appearance. They are of all shades of color, from yellow to olive—brown and black. Their customs and their costumes are also different from ours. Our clothes fit close, theirs are loose. We dress in pants, they in frocks and robes. We wear hats, they wear turbans. We shave the chin, they wear beards. We cut the hair, they shave

the head. When we come in the house, we take off our hats, they take off their shoes. We eat with knives and forks and spoons, they with their fingers and chop-sticks.

We furnish our houses with chairs, tables, and sofas; they furnish theirs with mats. The houses in many parts of India and the East have no chimneys, for there is no winter there.

Cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, and rice, are their staple productions; but India cotton is not so good as ours.

The peacock is a native of this country, which is also the land of the tiger, the elephant, and many other animals. The elephant, so large and strong, is also



AT DINNER.





ELEPHANT.

very sagacious or wise, and can be trained to be useful to man. How would you like to ride on an elephant's back?

**QUESTIONS.**—What does opium come from, and what use do the Chinese make of it? Tell something about the manners and customs of the Eastern people. Name some of the principal animals that are native to India. What are the chief productions of India? Is the cotton produced there as good as ours? What was Lesson XIX about?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look on the Map of Asia, and tell me what countries join India on the north and northwest. Between what countries is the Persian Gulf? What two rivers unite and flow into the Gulf? What great empire in the eastern and middle part of Asia? What great country, a part of the Russian empire, embraces all the northern part of Asia? What way do its rivers flow? Into what ocean? How many seas can you find in or around Asia? How many gulfs or bays?

Also look at the map of the United States, and name the six New England States. Which three of them are bounded west by New York. Which is the largest? Which is the smallest? Which has no sea-coast? In which of them is the city of Boston? of Portland? of Manchester?

## LESSON XXIII.

Up the Red Sea.—Arabia.

In India they do not divide the year into summer and winter, as we do, nor simply into the rainy season and the dry, as they do in the West Indies; but they divide it *according to the way the winds blow*.

Have you never heard of the *monsoons*? The monsoons are winds that blow one half of the year from the northeast, and the other half from the southwest. Sailing-vessels can go from Calcutta up into the Red Sea only while the northeast monsoon is blowing. We

are bound on this voyage, but we must take care not to have an Arab crew, for the Arabs are a treacherous and blood-thirsty people.

Do you remember what Moses did to the Red Sea, and what happened to Pharaoh in it? The Bible tells us.

The country about the Red Sea is very different from India. The Red Sea is in a country where it very seldom rains: instead of the dense forests and rank vegetation of India, you see naked hills and sandy deserts. Instead of the elephant, which is so common in India, you see in the countries on both sides of the Red Sea the horse and the camel.

The camel is a curious beast. He will kneel down to let you get on him. He can travel very far, and go a long time without food or water. In these dry coun-



tries he is called the "ship of the desert."

We carry our provisions, you know, in the hold of the ship, but the camel carries his in the hump on his back. He sets out on a long journey with his hump very fat and plump, and he returns with it all lean and flabby. He has used up its fat for food, on the journey.

You would also see in Arabia some of those beautiful Arab steeds for which that country is celebrated. Many of the Arabs live in tents, and wander about in search of pasture for their flocks. An Arab thinks as much of his horse as he does of his wife, and will hardly sell him for any price.

We get Mo'cha coffee from Arabia.

The French have made a canal to lead from the Mediterranean Sea across the Isthmus of Suez into the Red Sea. This is the Suez Canal.

**QUESTIONS.**—How are the seasons in In'di-a divided? What are the mon-soons? Where does Mo'cha coffee come from? Where is the Su-ez' Canal? How does the country about the Red Sea compare with In'di-a? What is said about the camel? Tell about the Arab and his steed.

#### MAP STUDY.

Now can you trace on the map (p. 8) the route of the ship from the mouth of the Gan'ges to the Isthmus of Suez, and tell what sea, bay, ocean, and strait we have had to sail through to reach the head of the Red Sea? What countries do the Straits of Bab-el-man'deb and the Red Sea separate? Between what seas is the Isthmus of Suez? What two continents does it connect?

Can you trace the same route on the Map of Asia? Did you go north or south of the island of Ceylon? In what direction from Cape Comorin to Cape Guardafui?

Look again on the map (p. 8), and tell where are Cape Prince of Wales, Cape Horn, Cape Farewell, Cape North, East Cape, Cape of Good Hope; also where are the Strait of Bab-el-man'deb and Tor'res Strait; and tell what seas or oceans they connect. What was Lesson XXI about?

### LESSON XXIV.

About Egypt.

Let us mount our camels and ride into E'gypt.

You have read in the Bible a great deal about Egypt. It is a very, old and a very fertile country.

It seldom or never rains in Egypt, and cultivation is carried on by *irrigation*, that is, by watering the fields from the river.

The Nile overflows its banks at a certain season



SCENE ON THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

every year, and this makes the land very rich.

Cotton and millet are among the chief things that grow there. Egyptian cotton is considered in the English markets to be next best to American cotton, which is the finest in the world.

A great many travellers cross the sea and go to Egypt, just to see the ruins and the pyramids that are found there.

The Isthmus of Suez is a barren, sandy, desolate-looking country. It is not covered with trees like the Isthmus of Panama, but it is very interesting for all that. The stories that you read in the Bible make it so. Do you remember any of them?

**QUESTIONS.**—How is cultivation carried on in Egypt? What makes the soil so fertile? What do they cultivate there? What kind of a country is the Isthmus of Suez? What makes Egypt such an interesting country?

#### MAP STUDY.

Find on the Map of Africa:—Egypt, Morocco, Tripoli, Algeria. In what part of Africa are these countries? Near what sea? In what part of Africa is the Great Desert of Sa-ha'ra? Li-be'ri-a? Upper Guinea? Lower Guinea? Cape Colony? Abyssinia? Nubia?

Where does the River Nile rise? Which way does it flow? Into what sea does it empty? Where is the River Niger? Which way does it flow, and where does it empty?

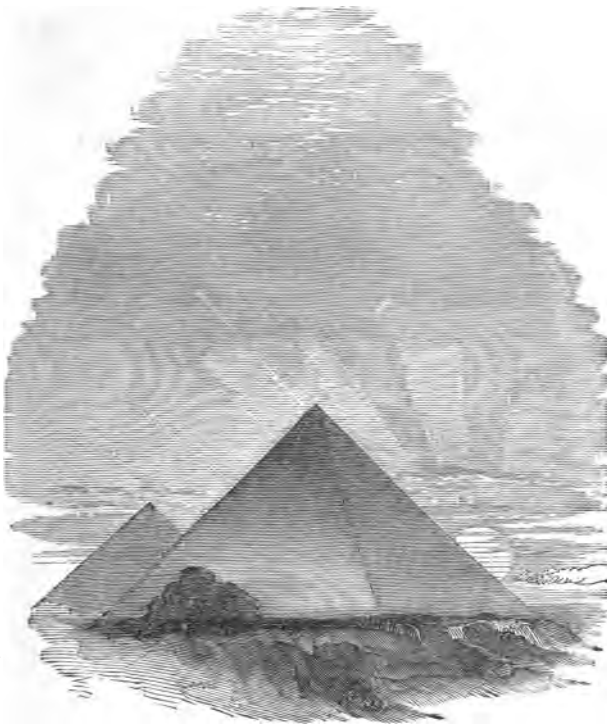
### LESSON XXV.

#### About Deserts—Sahara—Africa.

If it were not for the river Nile to supply water for cultivation in Egypt, the whole land would be like the desert of Sa-ha'ra; and though we are mounted on camels, we cannot venture across that terrible waste of land. There are no roads in the desert; the winds cover up our tracks with sand as soon as they are made, and the Arabs find

their way across by the skeletons and bones of people and animals that have perished on the route.

You know deserts are those places



PYRAMID.

The most splendid palaces and superb buildings are all gone to ruin, and nobody can tell when, or for what purpose, or by whom many of them were built.

where it seldom or never rains, and where there is no water. A desert country is such a dry country that nothing will grow in it. Sand and rocks, rocks and sand, is all that you can see. There is no shade in a desert, and the sun is very hot. All the continents, except Europe, have deserts. You cannot see across a desert. Some are more than a thousand miles wide. The largest are in Africa and Asia.

Here is a picture of a sand tornado, such as occurs on the deserts of Asia and Africa.

have a storm and get covered up in the sand and smothered to death, as travellers often are.

We know very little about Africa. There are here and there, along the sea-coast, a few white settlements, but the interior is inhabited chiefly by negroes and Arabs. Many of these are treacherous and savage, so that it is dangerous for a white man to go among them.

But if we can judge by the animals that are found wild there, the country in the interior is very fertile.

Now, how can you tell just by looking

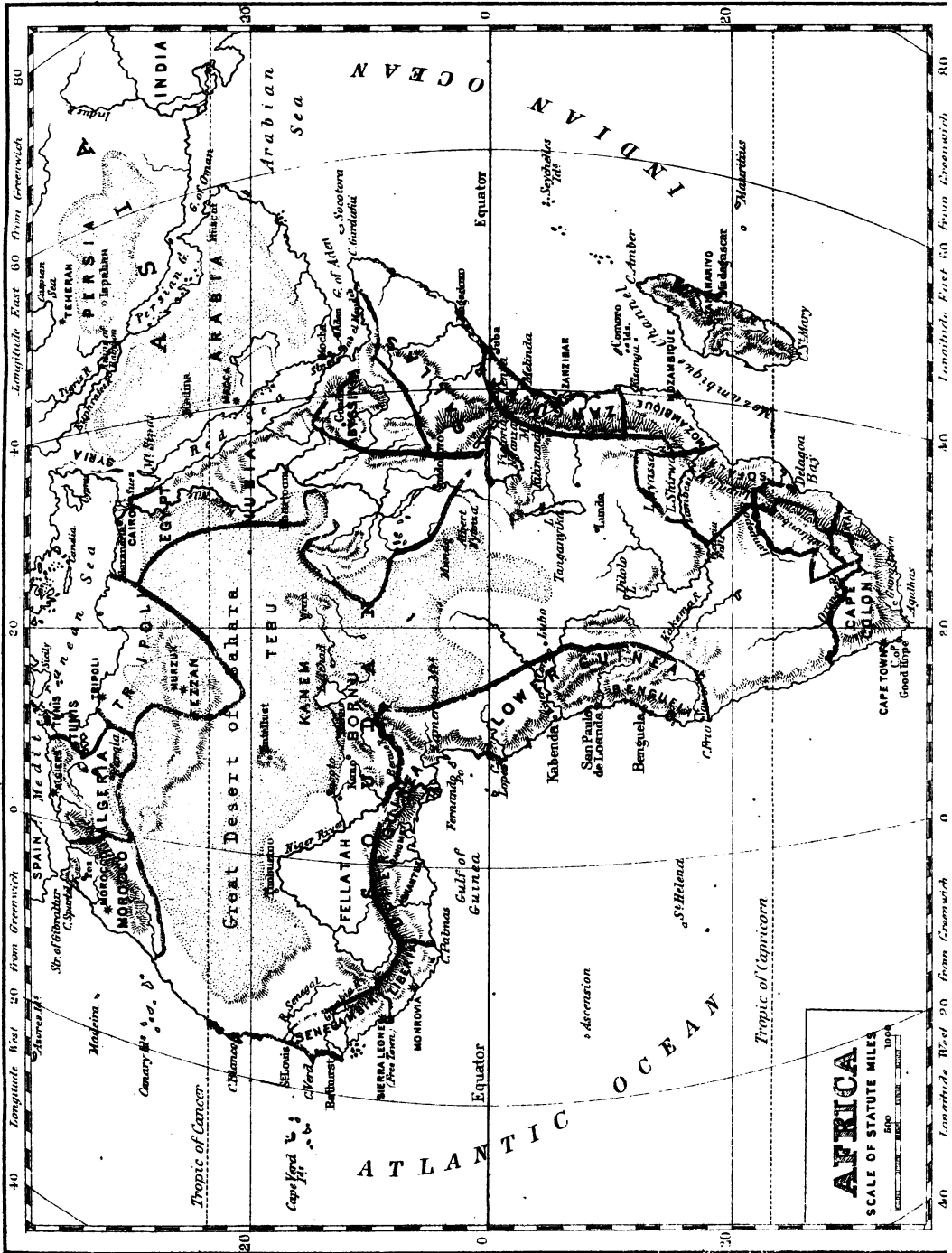


SAND STORM IN THE DESERT.

The great desert of Sahara is the largest desert in the world. It takes travellers many days to cross it. But with your compass you could easily enough find your way, if you did not

at an animal, what sort of country it came from? You can tell very easily, just by *thinking* a little. Let us try if you can't.

We know that a great many animals



**AFRICA**  
 SCALE OF STATUTE MILES  
 0 500 1000

Longitude East 60 from Greenwich

Longitude West 20 from Greenwich

Longitude East 60 from Greenwich

Longitude West 20 from Greenwich

that feed on grass run wild in Africa. There are no less than sixty different kinds of antelopes in Africa alone, besides immense herds of wild elephants, zebras, giraffes, buffaloes, etc. Now, how could these animals live there if it was a desert all over, and there was no pasturage? Therefore we know there *must* be somewhere in the interior of Africa fertile valleys, running water, and grassy plains.

Moreover, the lions and the leopards, the monkeys, and, above all, those curious animals, the chimpan'zee and the goril'la, which are so much like men, could not find shelter in a country where there are no trees; neither could the parrots, and the birds which abound in Africa, build their nests or hatch their young, if there were no trees. Moreover, monkeys and parrots live on fruits and nuts. Therefore we know that there is no lack of trees and grass in the interior of this continent. A country that without cultivation affords pasturage, food, and shelter for so many birds and beasts, must have a very fine soil and abundant rains.

Gold-dust and ivory are brought from Africa; but there is no great nation, or populous country, or rich people, except Egypt, there.

Our merchants have fewer dealings with Africa than with any other of the continents. From Morocco, Tripoli, and Algiers (map, p. 39), we get dates, red morocco, with other kinds of leather, and a little silk; and from the western part of Africa we get palm-oil.

**QUESTIONS.**—By what people is Africa chiefly inhabited? Why do we know so little about the interior of Africa? Why do you suppose that there is plenty of grass, trees, and water in the interior of Africa? Why do you suppose it to have a fine soil? Can you name some of the animals that are found wild in Africa?

#### MAP STUDY.

What sea separates Africa from Asia? Could you go by land from Africa to Asia? How? What sea north of Africa? Through what narrow passage could you sail from the Mediterranean Sea out into the Atlantic Ocean? What ocean east, and what ocean west of Africa? What large island east of Africa? How many islands can you find west of Africa? What are they?

Where is Cape of Good Hope? Cape Pal'mas? Cape Verd? Cape Guardafui? Where is Cairo? On what river? Where is Cape Town? What were Lessons XXIII and XXIV about?

### LESSON XXVI.

On the Mediterranean Sea.—Review.

Before we embark at Alexandria for Spain, we will, if we have time, sail north across the Mediterranean Sea, and through the Sea of Marmora (see map of Europe) to Constantinople, and see how



THE SULTAN GOING TO MOSQUE.

the Turks look in their chief city. They are Mohammedans, and have mosques instead of churches. We may, perhaps, meet in the street the sultan, or emperor, going to mosque, as in the picture.

On what sea shall we sail from the mouth of the Nile to reach some port on the west shores of Spain? In what direction? That, you observe, will take us through the Strait of Gibralt'ar, and bring us into Cadiz, the place we sailed from. When we arrive in Spain we shall have gone around the world by sailing to the westward all the time. *And so you have proved that the earth is round.*

Let us review this long journey. We have sailed 24,800 miles, for that is the distance around the earth. We crossed one isthmus by railroad (what isthmus was that?), and we crossed another on camels (what was the name of that one?) All the rest of the way we came by sea.

Can you trace our route on the Map of the World (page 8), and tell all the places where we *touched* with our ship? Try and tell something about each place, and whatever you think most interesting. Can you name some of the productions of each

country. What do we get from Cuba? Where does tea come from? What do the natives of India call the delicate cloths they make there? What do we get from the East Indies? In which one of them is beautiful basket-work made? Where do nutmegs grow?

### LESSON XXVII.

Review—continued.

Which part of our voyage at sea did you like best? You have been told what



JAVANESE BASKET-SELLER.

a cape, an island, an isthmus, a peninsula, a continent, and a strait is—can you point out one of each on the map, and tell where it is? Who discovered America? In what year? Who conquered Mexico? Who first discovered the Pacific Ocean? What did he hear? Who conquered Peru? On which continent is China, Egypt, Spain, the United States? In what ocean are the Madeira Islands? In which the Sandwich Islands? In which Ceylon? Do you remember how the seasons are divided in India? How in the West Indies? Between what two lines on the map are the tropical regions? Is it always winter or summer in the Tropics? What are the names of the two Tropics? If it seldom or never rains in Egypt, how do they manage to raise such fine crops there? What do they grow? Name all the oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, and straits through which we have passed. Tell what lands the straits separate, and what sheets of water they connect.

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### LESSON XXVIII.

A Trip to England.

Now, before we think of going back home, let us jump on board of a steamer and run over to Old England, and take a peep at that little island and mighty empire. You see (map, p. 44) it is near enough to be in sight of France, on a clear day.

I said, that "little island and mighty empire." England is only a part of an

island, the whole of which is not quite twice the size of the State of Tennessee. Yet England owns one seventh of all the land, and rules a large portion of all the people in the world. Her possessions in North America are larger than the whole of the United States. Australia is nearly as large as the continent of Europe; and India, with its dependencies, half as large. England owns and governs both of them, besides numerous islands, and provinces, and countries all over the world.

Look on the Map of Europe, and you will see that the British Isles consist of two large islands and a great many smaller ones. Ireland is one of the large ones, but the Island of Great Britain is the largest; England, Scotland, and Wales are all three in this island.

The Scotch come from Scotland—that is their country; the Welsh come from Wales; and the Irish come from Ireland. Did you ever see a Scotchman? You have seen plenty of Irishmen. A great many of them come to our country; they call theirs the "Emerald Isle," because its fields are always so green, even in winter.

London is the largest and the richest city in the whole world. London is not a *fine* city, but it is a *grand* city, and one hardly knows what will interest you most there, except to walk along the streets and see the crowds of people, and to look in the shop windows at all the fine things, and to hear the strange cries and sounds of that great city.

London is on both sides of the Thames (*Temz*) River, across which there are many beautiful bridges. One of these is the Waterloo Bridge.

You would no doubt visit the Tower. The Tower used to be the place where

Anything and everything that grows, or is made, or is found in any part of the world, that ships can carry and money can buy, is to be had in London.

QUESTIONS.—What is the reason that England is called a "little island and mighty empire?" Can you name three



WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON.

kings, queens, and noblemen were imprisoned, and where their heads were cut off. The warder would show you their cells, and the block and the axe that were used in those times.

You would see also at the Tower the great India diamond, the "kohinoor." You remember what you learned about it in Lesson XXI.?

The crown jewels, and the crowns of the former kings of England are now kept in the Tower, and soldiers are always there to guard them.

of her largest possessions? What countries form the Island of Great Britain? How large is it compared with Tennessee? What portion of all the land in the world is owned and governed by Great Britain? What was the Tower used for? Where do the Irish come from?

#### MAP STUDY (p. 44).

Look on the Map of Europe, and tell me in what direction you would sail from Cadiz, in Spain, to England? On the waters of what ocean? What sea is east of the British Isles? What channel is between England and France? In what direction from England is Ireland, France, Scotland, Wales? Tell what you learned in Lesson XXV.

What bay is west of France? Why might we call Spain and Portugal together, a peninsula? You remember what a peninsula is? What mountains are between Spain and France?

What other two countries northeast of England, together, form a peninsula? What sea and gulf are east of Sweden?





**LESSON XXIX.**

More about England.

The Parliament of Great Britain sits in London, and the queen has several palaces there.

One of the many interesting places to visit in London is the Zoölogical and Botanical Gardens. They are situated in a large park in the heart of the city. You would think these gardens more interesting than the Tower.

In the Zoölogical Gardens you would see all kinds of birds, from the eagle to the sparrow; and all kinds of beasts, from the lion to the mouse. They are collected and brought there from all parts of the world. You could ride an elephant, mount a camel, play with the monkeys, and see the lions and other ravenous beasts feed.

It is amusing to see them when the keepers come, about four o'clock in the afternoon, with their wheelbarrows of raw meat, to give them their daily allowance. The people rush, the lions roar, the tigers growl, the hyenas laugh, the bears dance, and there is a great noise and fuss in all the cages.

In the Botanical Gardens, you would find, in like manner, plants, fruits, and flowers from all parts of the world.

The country in England would charm you too, it is so beautiful. It is in a high state of cultivation, and the grass never dies down, even in winter; it is always a bright green. You very seldom see a fence, for the fields are commonly divided by hedges. The whole island is

dotted over with manufacturing towns, villages, and workshops; for the English are a very industrious people.

England is our "mother country." We speak the English language, and we deal more with the English nation than with any other in the world. The commerce between England and the United States is very large. She buys our agricultural productions, and we buy her manufactured goods. She is our best customer.

QUESTIONS.—What would you see in the Zoölogical and Botanical Gardens in London? Describe the appearance of the country? What do we get from England? What does she buy from us? Where do the animals in the Zoölogical Gardens come from?

**MAP STUDIES.****I.**

Can you point out on the map (p. 44), and then spell, Constan-ti-no'ple, Vl-en'na, Ma-drid', Lis'bon, Co-pen-ha'gen, Stock'holm, Brus'sels, Berne, Rome, Ath'ens, and tell what countries they are the capitals of?

**II.**

Across what water would you pass from England to Ireland? What two bodies of water does the Strait of Dover unite? In what direction from France is Ger'ma-ny, It'a-ly, Spain? What country that is a peninsula, has the Ad-ri-at'ic Sea on the east of it? What country and what sea north of Germany?

In what country is each of these cities—Lon'don, Par'is, Ma-drid', Lis'bon, Rome, Ham'burg, Ed'in-burgh (*Ed'in-bur-ruh*), Dub'lin? What did you learn by Lesson XXVIII?

**LESSON XXX.**

About France.—Germany.

The Strait of Dover, which separates France and England, is only eighteen miles across, and a steamer could take us over in less time than it took us to cross the Isthmus of Panama; and when we get to France, the cars will take us to Paris in a few hours.

France and England are two of the great nations of Europe. They are both friends to us.

Paris is the finest and most elegant city in the world; London the largest and the richest. Paris sets the fashions for all the world. Frenchmen are very proud of Paris, and they think there is no other part of the world like their beautiful France.

But it is time for us to be turning our faces towards home. We came by

and see if you can find a route from Spain back to the United States by land, only crossing rivers and straits.

Suppose, therefore, we go to Russia, take a sleigh, and travel east through Siberia. Now look on the map (p. 44), and tell what countries we shall have to pass through to get from Spain to Russia. First, you see, we must cross the Pyrenees Mountains, and then we shall be in France.

France, like England, is a very beauti-



GATHERING GRAPES.

water. Let us return by land, going eastward.

Now suppose you take the map (p. 8),

ful country. We get wine and silks from France. Our route would pass through the grape-country, and we might see

them making wine. France is famous for her vineyards.

The French pay a great deal of attention to what we call "little things," such as fish, fowl, and worm culture,—that is, to the raising of fowls, fish, and silkworms. These are important branches of industry with the French.

The eggs and fowls that are sold every year by the French peasants are worth more money than the largest tobacco crop ever raised in Virginia. Great things are made of little things, and you should never despise little things.

They make, in France, large quantities of sugar out of beets. That's another little thing; so that beet-culture is also an important branch of industry in France.

Next to England, we have more dealings with the French than with any other people. Therefore you ought to know something about the chief towns and industries of France.

We send more cotton to Liverpool, in England, and Havre (*Hav'er*), in France, than to any other two towns in the world. We have a larger trade with Havre than with any other port in France.

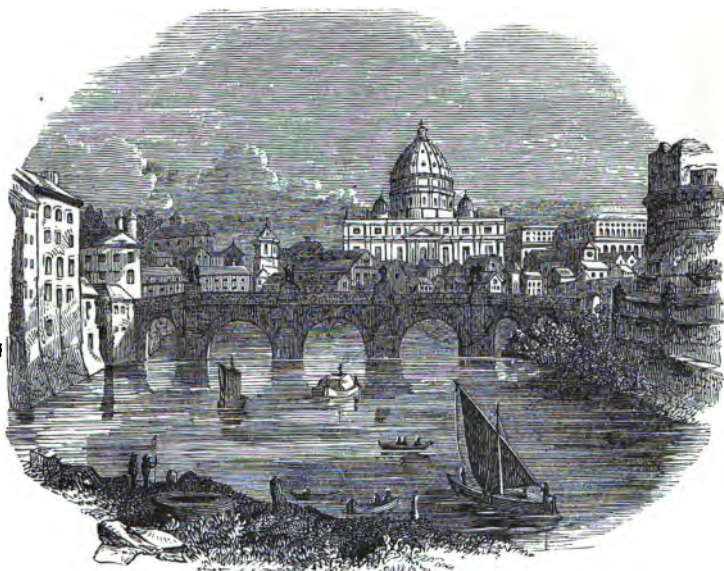
You know that

France borders on the Mediterranean Sea as well as on the Atlantic Ocean, and Marseilles (*Mar-sayls'*) is the chief port on the Mediterranean Sea.

From Marseilles it would not be a long sail in a steamer to Rome, in Italy, one of the famous old cities of the world. Among the interesting things to be seen there is St. Peter's, the largest and grandest church edifice in the world.

To reach Russia from France, we must pass through Germany. Can you find it on the map (p. 44)? A great many Germans come to our country. More emigrants come to us from Germany than from any other part of Europe. Most of them embark from Hamburg or Bremen.

The Germans are a very clever people,



ST. PETER'S, ROME.

and I could tell you a great many interesting stories about them and their "Faderland," as they call their country.

**QUESTIONS.**—How wide is the Strait of Dover? Which are the two greatest nations in Europe? Which is the largest and richest city in the world? Which the finest and most splendid? Which sets the fashions? What do we get from Paris? What from France? What "little things" are important branches of industry in France? What famous old city might we visit from Marseilles? What grand edifice might we see there?

Where do the German emigrants that settle in our country embark from? How much land-travel did we have on our voyage of *cir-cum-nav-i-ga'tion* from Spain? (Circumnavigation means sailing round the world.)

#### MAP STUDIES.

##### I.

What countries do the Pyr'en-ees Mountains separate? Can you point out the river Rhine? Tell where it runs to; where it rises. Point out Mar-selles', Bor-deaux' (*bor-do'*), Hav're, and tell which way they are from Paris. Where is Ham'burg? Brus'sels? Brem'en? Which way is it from 'Paris to Ber-lin'? to Lis'bon? to Ath'ens? to the islands of Cor-si-ca, Sar-din'i-a, and Sic'i-ly? In what sea, and near what country, are these islands? The great Napoleon Bonaparte was born in the island of Corsica. Remember that.

##### II.

Which is the largest country in Europe? What sea is north, and what sea is south, of Russia? What mountains are northeast, and what mountains are southwest, of Russia? On what gulf is St. Petersburg? In what direction from St. Petersburg is Moscow?

Into what sea does each of these rivers run—the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper, the Dwina, the Rhone, the Rhine?

How many and what seas can you find in and around Europe? What was Lesson XXIX about?

### LESSON XXXI.

About cold Countries.—Russia.—Siberia.

You remember when we were coming to Spain, that we were nearly all the time between the Tropics, where there was no winter, but all summer. Our way back lies through very cold countries. They are very far from the Tropics. The year there is divided into summer and winter,

as it is with us; but the weather is so cold, that many of the animals turn white in winter. We are going through this country until we come in sight of our own shores.

Most of our journey from St. Petersburg to Behring Strait will be in sledges,



REINDEER SLEDGE.

drawn over the snow, sometimes by dogs, sometimes by horses, and sometimes by reindeer.

The Emperor of Russia lives in St. Petersburg; it is a city of palaces and fine buildings. His people call him the Czar; and we shall be in his dominions until we come to the strait which divides his country from ours. Can you tell what strait that is?

Russia, England, and the United States are the great landholders among nations. They together own more than one third of all the land in the world.

Our route from St. Petersburg lies through the splendid old city of Moscow, with its domes and spires of burnished gold and silver, from which, on high

days and holidays, the peals of a thousand bells are rung forth.

About fifty years ago, the great general, Napoleon Bonaparte, with his powerful army, took up his quarters in Moscow, intending to winter there, and then conquer the Russian nation. But the patriotic citizens burned the city down over his head, and his grand army had to retreat—was put to flight—and perished in the cold.

The next great city on our road would be Nijni Novgorod (*Neen'ye Nov-go-rod'*). It is celebrated for its fairs.

Leaving this busy place, where we shall have seen people from almost all parts of the world, speaking all sorts of languages, and wearing all sorts of fancy dresses,

we shall travel in such a vehicle as you see in the picture, till we pass the Ural Mountains, which are the dividing line between Europe and Asia. (*Travelling post* means travelling rapidly, with frequent changes of horses.)

After passing a pile of stones placed on the top of these mountains, which are rich in minerals, we will be in that part of Asia known as Siberia.

Siberia is rich in mines. They are worked chiefly by Russian *exiles*—that is, persons who have been sent away from Russia, and who are not allowed to come back to their homes again. How would you like to be an *exile*?

QUESTIONS.—Which have the hotter climates, those countries that lie between the Tropics, or those that lie out-



TRAVELLING POST.

side of them? How are the seasons divided within the Tropics? How outside of them? Are the United States without or within the Tropics? What is the Emperor of Russia called by his own people? What nations are the great landholders of the earth? How much of all the land in the world is owned by them? Tell all you know about Moscow. In crossing the Ural Mountains, how would you know whether you were in Europe or Asia? Who are exiles?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look at the map (p. 8), and tell which is the most eastern point of Asia. What strait separates Asia from America? What cape in America is opposite to East Cape in Asia? What countries in Asia (map, p. 84) join Siberia on the south? What bounds it on the north? Where are the Caspian and Black Seas? What mountains extend from one to the other? Upon what river is Nijuil Novgorod (map, p. 44)? Where does the river empty? On what sea is Archangel? Of what ocean is that sea a part?

### LESSON XXXII.

To Behring Strait.—Where have we been?

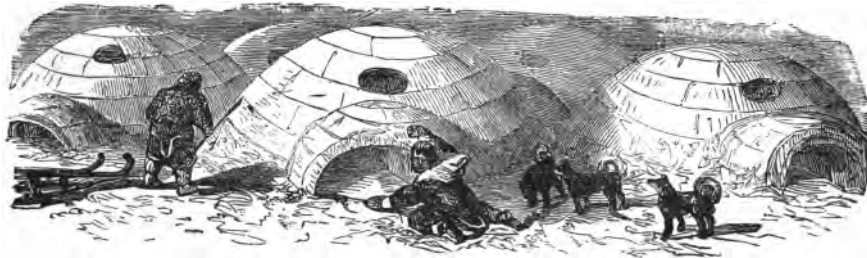
Siberia is so cold, that agriculture there is a poor business; hardly any crops will ripen in their short summers. So the people all take to mining, hunting, trapping, and trading for a living.

to the Tropics. This is the reason why the winters are so mild in the South and so severe in the North. (Map, p. 16.)

The Esquimaux (*es'ke-mo*) Indians, in the coldest parts of Siberia, live in snow-houses. We will have to depend upon them to carry us in their dog-sledges to East Cape, and then to put us across the strait in one of their little canoes. An Indian canoe is very frail, for it is made of birch-bark or seal-skin. But they know how to manage it, and it will not take us long to get across; for the narrowest part of Behring Strait is only 67½ miles. But would you not as readily trust yourself in a bark canoe on the sea as to a team of hungry dogs on the snow?

Before we go any further on our imaginary journey, let us look back to see where we have been, the countries we have visited, and the oceans we have crossed. (Map, p. 8.)

We have been in Asia, Africa, and



SNOW-HOUSES.

Here is a good rule in geography for you to remember:

*The further you go from the Tropics the colder the climates become, and the longer the winters are.*

Louisiana is nearer than Minnesota is

Europe. The principal countries in Asia that we visited were China, India, Arabia, and Siberia.

In Africa, the principal countries were Egypt and Morocco. Africa is inhabited chiefly by negroes and wild Arabs.



DOG TEAM.

Asia is inhabited chiefly by the brown and yellow races, and Europe by the white race.

Europe is the most civilized and enlightened of the four continents; it is the smallest of them all, and Asia is the largest.

The countries in Europe that we visited were Great Britain, Spain, France, Germany, and Russia.

**QUESTIONS.**—Which was the coldest, our journey by land to East Cape, or our journey by sea to Spain? What is the good rule that you were told to remember about the weather? Who are the Esquimaux? How wide is Behring Strait? What was said about the inhabitants of Africa? Of Asia? Of Europe? What about the size of Europe and Asia?

#### MAP STUDY.

Look on the map (p. 44), and tell where Rome is. Which way from Rome to Paris? from Paris to London? to St. Petersburg? to Brussels? to Constantinople?

What countries in Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea? Which on the Atlantic Ocean? Which on the Baltic Sea? Which has no sea-coast? Where is the Black Sea? Where the Baltic Sea? Where the Bay of Biscay?

Look at the map on p. 34, and tell what countries in Asia border on the Mediterranean Sea. What on the Indian Ocean? What on the Pacific Ocean?

In what part of North America is Alaska? (Map, p. 18). What was Lesson XXXI about?

### LESSON XXXIII.

Home again.

Crossing Behring Strait, and arriving in Alaska, you will find our flag waving there, for this part of America now belongs to the United States.

Passing through this new country, and continuing our journey to the southeast, along the lowlands near the sea-shore, we shall reach the golden land of California. Much of the gold there is found loose in the earth; they get it out by washing. I think you would be tempted to stop and look for some. You might find a lump.

To get back to Norfolk, we must cross the Rocky Mountains. We shall have a short and pleasant ride, for there is a railroad over the mountains to the Pacific now.

Their highest peaks are covered with snow, even in the hot summer-time.



On the western plains we will see immense herds of buffaloes, deer, and wild horses, nor will there be any lack of bears and wolves. We shall have fine sport in hunting them.

After spending a week on this journey we shall reach the Mississippi River. Crossing it, and travelling a thousand miles still further to the eastward, we shall find ourselves again in Virginia, and at the end of our long voyage-nearly twice around the world.

**QUESTIONS.**—To whom does Alaska now belong? Why is California called the golden land? From California to Norfolk, in what direction shall we travel? Across what mountains? Would you like to be on the top of the Rocky Mountains in summer? On the western plains, what shall we see? What great river shall we cross? How far shall we still have to travel to reach Norfolk?

#### MAP STUDY.

Looking at the Map of North America (p. 18), tell me what large river in Alaska we cross in our journey from Behring Strait. As we travel towards the United States, what high mountain peak shall we find near our route? What British Province shall we cross?

What large territory east of British Columbia? What large bay in British America? What three large lakes? Through what river do the waters of Great Slave Lake and Bear Lake flow to the ocean? To what ocean?

What other cold country to the east of British America borders on the ocean? What cold country northeast from Labrador?

In what part of British America is Canada? What three-cornered island is east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

Now find the Tropic of Cancer on the map, and see if all these countries are far away from it; and tell me what kind of countries are far from the Tropics, and what kind of countries are within the Tropics, or near them.

Look, too, at the Map of the World (p. 8); find both the Tropics, and the cold or warm lands you have studied about, and see whether they are near the Tropics.

### LESSON XXXIV.

About our own Country.

You are now in your native land once more. I am sure you will be interested in studying very attentively about it.

You know that this country used to belong to England, because England was the first to take possession of it.

In 1607 she sent out the first settlers,



SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.

who established themselves at Jamestown, below Richmond, in Virginia.

Soon after that, other settlements were made in other parts of the country. Each settlement was called a colony; and finally England found herself in possession of thirteen American colonies. She thought a great deal of them. The names of these thirteen colonies were: Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

The king of England governed these colonies, but he did not govern wisely. The people became dissatisfied and complained to the king, but he would not listen to them. So then they rebelled, and on the 4th of July, 1776, declared that they would not obey the laws of England any longer, but would have their own government and make their own laws. This was the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**.

We were then a feeble people, and only numbered three millions in all. So the king of England sent over his fleets and armies to fight us. That was the Revolutionary War, and it lasted nearly seven years.

Gen. George Washington commanded our armies. He had been in the king's service, but he was a Virginian born and bred.

He loved right and hated wrong, so he took sides with his own people.

They made him their commander-in-

chief. He was the greatest and the best of men, and he earned the name of "The Father of his Country," and Virginia (his native State) was called "The Mother of Statesmen," because so many of our wisest statesmen were Virginians.

General Washington lived and died at Mount Vernon, his country-seat on the Potomac. See it on the map; it is near Washington City, which was named after him. Here is a picture of his tomb.

To this day the steamboats that ply up and down the river toll their bells as they pass by it, and the passengers all go upon deck to see it.

These thirteen independent States then



TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

joined themselves together into one nation, and called themselves the "*United States*" because they were *united* together.

They have since grown and increased as no nation ever did before. They now consist of 38 States, and are one of the most powerful nations of the earth.

**QUESTIONS.**—When and where was the first English settlement made in the United States? How many American colonies did England have? Name them. By whom were they governed? Why did the people become dissatisfied? What did they do? When was Independence declared? How long did the Revolutionary War last? Who was our general-in-chief? Of what State was General Washington a native? Had he ever been in the king's service? Why did he take our side? Where did he live and die? Why was Virginia called "The Mother of Statesmen?" What did the thirteen colonies do after the war ended? How many States are there now in the United States? Can you tell their names without looking at the map?

**MAP STUDY.**

(Map of the United States, p. 16.) What provinces border the United States on the north? Which States border on British America? What four lakes are between the United States and Canada?

Canada, you remember, belongs to England. The "Dominion of Canada" consists of six Provinces, as the English call them. These provinces are Onta'rio, Quebec, New Brunswick, No'va Sco'tia, Manitoba, and British Columbia. You may find these provinces on the maps, pp. 16 and 18. Nova Scotia is on the Map of North America: it is a peninsula. Ot'tawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, as Washington is of the United States. (Map, p. 18.)

What countries southwest of the United States? What river between the United States and Mex'ico? Into what gulf does the Rio Grande flow? What river flows into the Gulf of California? What States and Territories border on Mexico?

Bound the United States on the north, east, south, and west.

**LESSON XXXV.**

About Washington and the Capitol.

Washington is not the largest city in the United States, though it is the capital. New York is the largest city.

In Europe, the largest city in a country is generally its capital; but this is not so with us. There are no less

than thirteen cities in the United States that are larger than Washington.

Our capital is named after General Washington. He chose the place for it and laid it off. Where Washington now stands was then all woods, marsh, and cornfields; but now it is a magnificent city, with many fine public buildings. The rooms in the *capitol*, where Congress sits, are the finest legislative halls in the country.

The *capitol* is the building in which Congress sits, and the *capital* is the city in which the *capitol* is.

Maryland and Virginia gave the land for the capital. It was a district of ten miles square, and Congress named it the District of *Columbia*, after Christopher *Columbus*, because of his great discovery. Can you tell what that was?

**QUESTIONS.**—Which is the largest city in the United States? How many are larger than the capital? What is



THE CAPITOL.

the capital? Where is it? Describe Washington City. Who planned it? Which lesson do you like the best?

**MAP STUDY.**

What two States are nearest to Washington (p. 16)? What State is furthest from Washington towards the northeast? Which is furthest towards the southwest? Which is furthest towards the west?

What States would you pass through in going from Washington to the chief town of Maine? In going to the capital of Texas? To the chief town in California? What great river and lofty mountain range would you pass in going from Washington to San Francisco? What States would you cross in going to St. Paul, Minnesota?

**LESSON XXXVI.**

**About the New England States.**

Now suppose we take a look at the New England States. Can you point them out on the map?

Boston is the largest city in the New England States. It is celebrated for the wealth of its merchants and the intelligence of its inhabitants.

The chief branches of industry in New England are manufacturing, sea-faring, and, in Maine, ship-building. All sorts of things, from pins and hooks-and-eyes, up to steam-ships, engines, and houses, are manufactured there.

Many large buildings, many stories high, and with long rows of windows, are built. These they call factories. In them they spin, weave, and make drygoods, hardware, fancy articles and toys of all sorts. Sometimes more than a thousand persons, most of them girls, are employed in a single factory.

In these factories every thing is done by machinery. They wash their wool and wring it out; card their cotton, and reel their silk; spin and weave, print and

dye, all by machinery; and they require so many hands chiefly to attend to the machinery, and keep it in order.

In spinning and weaving they have it so arranged, that if a thread breaks, the machinery stops, and waits until somebody comes and mends the thread, be-



**FACTORY.**

fore it will go on again. In some cases, it seems to work almost with the intelligence of a human being. It is very ingeniously constructed, and well worth a visit to see.

Because they have so many of these establishments and make so many things for sale, the New England States are called the manufacturing States. There are more cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, manufactured in the State of Massachusetts than in any other. Paper, hooks-and-eyes, clocks, sewing-machines, and nearly all useful articles are made in these States.

Large quantities of lumber are produced from the forests of Maine, from which ships are made. The climate is severe in the winter. Many of the rivers, lakes, and ponds are frozen over and afford large quantities of ice. This is shipped in vessels to Europe, the West Indies, New York, and other places.

These States form the smallest of the five sections of the United States. They are all together but a little larger than Georgia.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of Boston? What are the chief branches of industry in the New England States? What do they manufacture? What is a factory? Describe one. Why are the New England States called the *manufacturing States*? What is said of ice?

#### MAP STUDY.

Name the six New England States (p. 21). Which of them border on Canada (p. 16)? Which three on New York? Which does not border on the ocean? (Vermont is called an *inland State*.)

Of what States are Portland and Manchester the chief towns? Of what State is Boston the capital? New Haven is in what State?

Bound Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. In giving the boundaries proceed in this manner: *Maine is bounded on the north by Canada; on the east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by New Hampshire and Canada.*

### LESSON XXXVII.

About the Middle States.

The Middle States are celebrated for their mineral productions, such as iron, salt, coal, and petroleum oil, which you have all seen used in lamps; and for their large cities and extensive commerce. There are fourteen cities in the United States that have over 100,000 inhabitants, and seven of them are in the five Middle States.

They are the cities of New York,

Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. New York is a very busy place, and the bay of New York is very beautiful. The ferry-boats and river craft, the fishing-smacks and pleasure-boats; the ships that are arriving and departing, make it look gay and lively to the stranger; and then the ships that are loading and unloading alongside the wharves, are so thick, that the masts and yards and rigging make them look, in the distance, like a forest entangled with vines.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland are the mining States. Their coal and iron mines are counted among the chief branches of industry. In Pennsylvania, too, are the petroleum-oil-wells.



OIL-WELLS.

While on our voyage of circumnavigation you learned about the sugar, the coffee, and the tobacco of Cuba; the teas and fire-crackers of China; the muslins of India ("the woven wind," don't

you remember?); the spices of the Indies; the coffee of Mocha; the dates of Africa; the leather of Morocco; the raisins of Spain; the wines and the silks, the jewelry and the fancy articles of France; the cutlery and hardware, the cotton and the woollen goods of England; the linen of Ireland. Well, nearly all of these articles that are used in our country—and we pay many millions of dollars for them every year—are imported into our seaport cities, the largest of which is New York. (“Import” means to bring in by sea.) Every spring and fall our merchants, from various parts of the country, go to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, or some other large city to purchase their goods and to get their supplies.

The ships that bring from other countries the articles I have just mentioned, which are *imported*, also carry from this country many articles, as cotton, wheat, flour. Articles thus carried to other countries are called *exports*; and the business of exchanging the products of different countries is called *commerce*.

**QUESTIONS.**—What are the chief occupations of the Middle States? How many cities in the United States have more than 100,000 inhabitants? How many of them are in the Middle States? Can you name them? Can you describe the city and harbor of New York? Which are the mining States? Into which ports are most of the articles from abroad imported? What do you mean by *import*? *export*? *commerce*?

#### MAP STUDY.

Which are the five Middle States (p. 21)? Which of them border on Canada (p. 16)? Which borders on the New England States? on the Southern States? on the Western States? Which is bordered by two of the Great Lakes? Which by one of the Great Lakes? How many different States border on Pennsylvania? Which is the largest of the Middle States? which the smallest?

Of what State is Albany the capital? Tell me of what State the chief city is New York; Philadelphia; Wilmington; Baltimore.

What Falls between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario? Bound New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.

### LESSON XXXVIII.

About the Southern, Western, and Pacific States.

The Southern and Western States are celebrated for their rich soil and fine climates. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people.

The climate of the Southern States is so mild that some things will grow there that will not do well in the Western States. Among these are cotton, sugar, rice, etc. But in all of them, the raising of corn, and wheat, and stock, are important branches of industry.

Virginia produces most tobacco; South Carolina most rice; Alabama most cotton; Louisiana most sugar; Kentucky most hemp; Ohio most wool and wine;



COTTON PLANT.

and all as much wheat and corn as they can.

New Orleans is the largest city of the Southern States; and Cincinnati, Chicago (*she-kaw'go*), St. Louis, and Louisville are the largest cities in the Western States.

New Orleans is the market for cotton, and Chicago for grain. Cincinnati is the

The Pacific States also have fine climates and a rich soil. They are famous for their mines of the precious metals.

California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, with Montana and Colorado on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, are the Gold States and Territories. The entrance from the ocean into San Francisco

Bay, the principal harbor of the Pacific States, is called the "Golden Gate."

The city of San Francisco, with its population of about 150,000, is the chief town of this section.

The highest Falls in the world, and the tallest and largest trees, are in California. A railroad is built from the Mississippi River over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific States. Perhaps you may sometime travel over it, and see the wonders of those far-off



GATHERING SUGAR-CANE.

place for salt beef and pork; and St. Louis is the great half-way station for trade and travel between the country east and the country west of the Mississippi River.

I told you there are, in the United States, fourteen cities which have each more than 100,000 inhabitants. They are the five I have just mentioned in the Southern and Western States; the seven in the Middle States (p. 56); Boston, in New England, and San Francisco.

Look on the map, and tell in what State each of them is.

States.



GOLDEN GATE.

**QUESTIONS.**—For what are the Southern and Western States celebrated? What is the chief business of the people? What difference between the Southern and the Western States? What State produces most tobacco? Most rice? Most cotton? Most sugar? Most hemp? Most wool and wine?

What are the largest cities in these States? What is said of New Orleans? of Cincinnati? St. Louis? Chicago?

How many cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants are there in the United States? Which are they?

What can you tell me about the Pacific States? Which are the Gold States? What is the Golden Gate? What is said of San Francisco? What curiosities might you see in California?

#### MAP STUDIES. (Map, p. 16.)

##### I.

Name the eleven Southern States and two Territories (p. 21). Which of them extends furthest north (p. 16)? Which two extend furthest south? Which is furthest west? Which is the largest?

Which of them border on the Atlantic Ocean? Which border on the Gulf of Mexico?

What Southern States are west of the Mississippi River? What State is crossed by the Mississippi River? What river between South Carolina and Georgia? In what States are the Arkansas and Red rivers, and into what river do they flow?

In what States are the Alleghany Mountains?

Of what States are Richmond, Montgomery, Little Rock, and Austin, the capitals? Of what States are Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Natchez, Memphis, and Galveston, chief towns?

Bound each of the Southern States.

##### II.

Which are the thirteen Western States and three Territories (p. 21)? Which is the most northern of these States (p. 16)? The most eastern? Which four of them border on the South-

ern States? Which are bordered by the Great Lakes? Which of these lakes is wholly in the United States?

Name now the five States which the Mississippi borders on the east; name those which it borders on the west.

Name the States that are on the north, and those on the south side of the Ohio River.

Between what States and Territories does the Missouri River flow? (Find its source away up in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, and trace it down to the Mississippi.)

The Mississippi River rising in Minnesota, in Lake Itasca, receives the waters of the great Missouri, of the Ohio, the Arkansas, the Red and other rivers. Its general direction is south, and it finally pours its mighty flood of water into the Gulf of Mexico. It is the *largest* river in the world but one, and that is in South America; what is it?

Now can you trace the Mississippi on the map from its source in Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico? Tell all the rivers that pour their waters into it, and the towns that are situated on it.

In what State or Territory is St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville, St. Paul, Omaha?

Can you bound each of the Western States and Territories?

##### III.

Which are the Pacific States and Territories (p. 21)? What



LAKE ITASCA.



mountains are between the Pacific and Western States? (p. 16.) What mountains in California and Oregon?

Between what State and Territory does the Columbia River flow? The Colorado River? What river in California? (*The Sacramento.*) In what Territory is Great Salt Lake?

What towns do you find in the Pacific States and Territories?

Can you bound each of these States and Territories?

### LESSON XXXIX.

More about the United States. (Map, p. 16.)

The New England States are chiefly engaged in manufacturing and sea-faring; the Middle States in commerce and mining; the Southern States, in growing wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton; the Western States, in stock-raising, wool-growing, and the cultivation of corn, wheat, and the vine; and the Pacific States in mining gold, silver and quicksilver, in growing wheat and grapes, and in raising live-stock. Remember this, and you will know what most of the people in our country do for a living.

You ought also to remember these facts: that all the sections, except New England, are rich in minerals; that the coal-mines are worth more than the gold-mines; and that the iron and the copper that are dug out of the hills east of the Mississippi River are worth more than all the silver, quicksilver, and gold that come from the mountains west of that river.

QUESTIONS.—Can you name the chief cities in each of the five sections, and tell which is the largest of them all? Can you name the principal branches of industry in each of the five sections? Which are worth the most, the coal-mines or the gold-mines of our country? Which is the most useful, coal or gold—iron or silver?

### LESSON XL.

Definitions and Review. (*Use all the maps.*)

We have now travelled, in our map-journeys and voyages, over all sorts of lands and waters. In this lesson we will group together the definitions of the principal geographical terms you have learned to use, and see how well you can remember examples of the various forms of land and of water.

1. *Geography* is a description of the earth.

2. The *earth* is another name for the world we live in. We sometimes call it the *globe*, for it is round like an orange.

On the surface of it, that is, on the outside of it, are land and water,—great continents and oceans,—mountains and plains,—lakes and rivers: men, animals, trees, and plants, on the land, and fishes in the water.

3. *Continents* are the largest divisions of the land. The four continents are America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

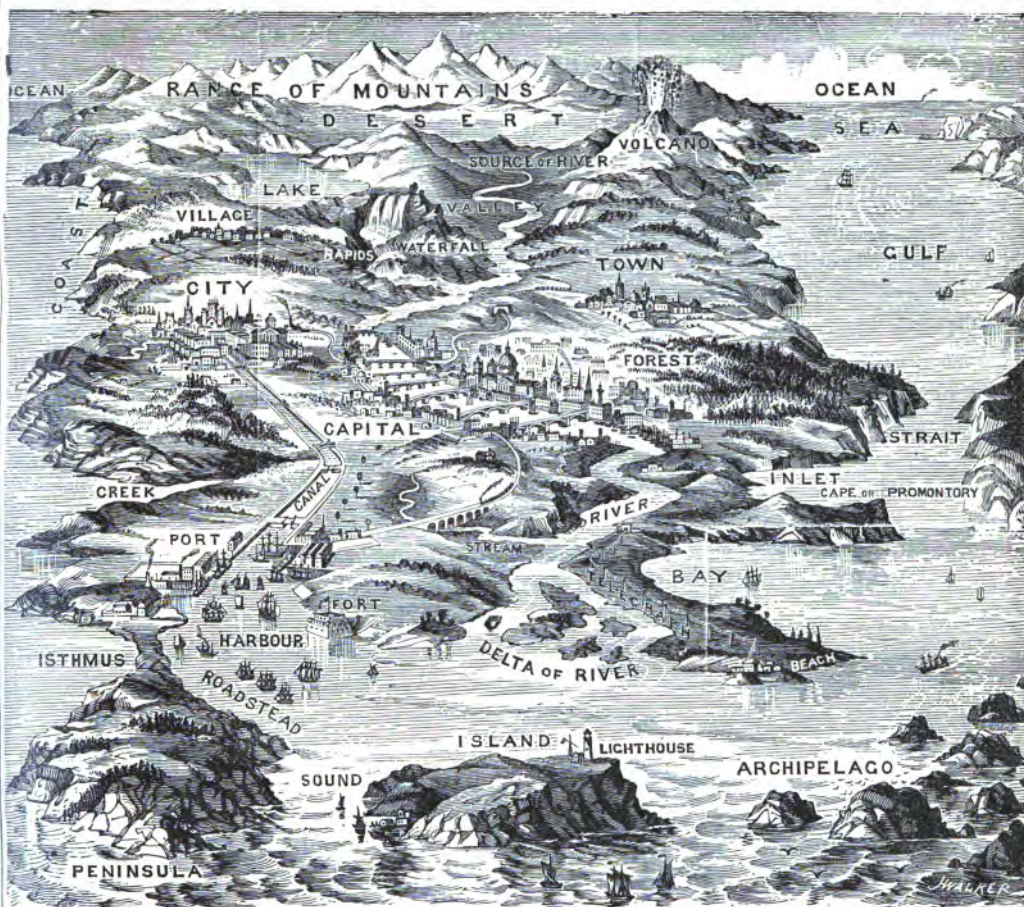
4. *Islands* are smaller bodies of land wholly surrounded by water.

Do you remember which the largest island is? The next to the largest? Do you remember an island that is inhabited by a very powerful nation? Are there many islands?

5. *Peninsulas* are portions of land almost surrounded by water.

You might call America two great peninsulas. What are their names? How many peninsulas can you remember, or find on the maps?

5. An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land



PICTORIAL DEFINITIONS.

that connects a peninsula to another body of land.

Do you remember what the two most famous isthmuses are? Can you tell what lands they connect, and what waters they separate?

6. *Capes* are points of land jutting out into the water.

How many capes can you think of, and tell me where they are?

A high cape is sometimes called a *promontory*.

7. *Mountains* are very high portions of the land.

What mountains can you tell me of in North America? in South America? in

Europe? in Asia? in Africa? The highest mountain in the world is in Asia,—Mount Gaurisanker, a peak of the Himalaya Mountains.

A *Volcano* is a burning mountain that throws out fire and lava from an opening in its top.

Do you remember what you have been told about Mauna Roa?

*Hills* are not so high as mountains.

The low lands between mountains, or between hills, are called *valleys*.

A large extent of land nearly level, is called a *plain*.

8. The *Sea* or *Ocean* is the great body of salt water that surrounds the continents and islands.

The four divisions of it are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean.

What ocean is east of Asia? north of America, Europe, and Asia? south of Asia? west of Europe and Africa? west of America? east of America? (p. 8.)

9. Arms of the sea extending into the land are called *gulfs*, *bays*, or *seas*.

Where is the Gulf of Mexico? the Gulf of California? the Bay of Biscay?

Bay of Bengal? Hudson Bay? Mediterranean Sea? North Sea? Arabian Sea? Caribbean Sea?

10. A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water, and separating lands that lie near together.

Describe Behring Strait; Strait of Gibraltar.

A *Channel* is broader than a strait.

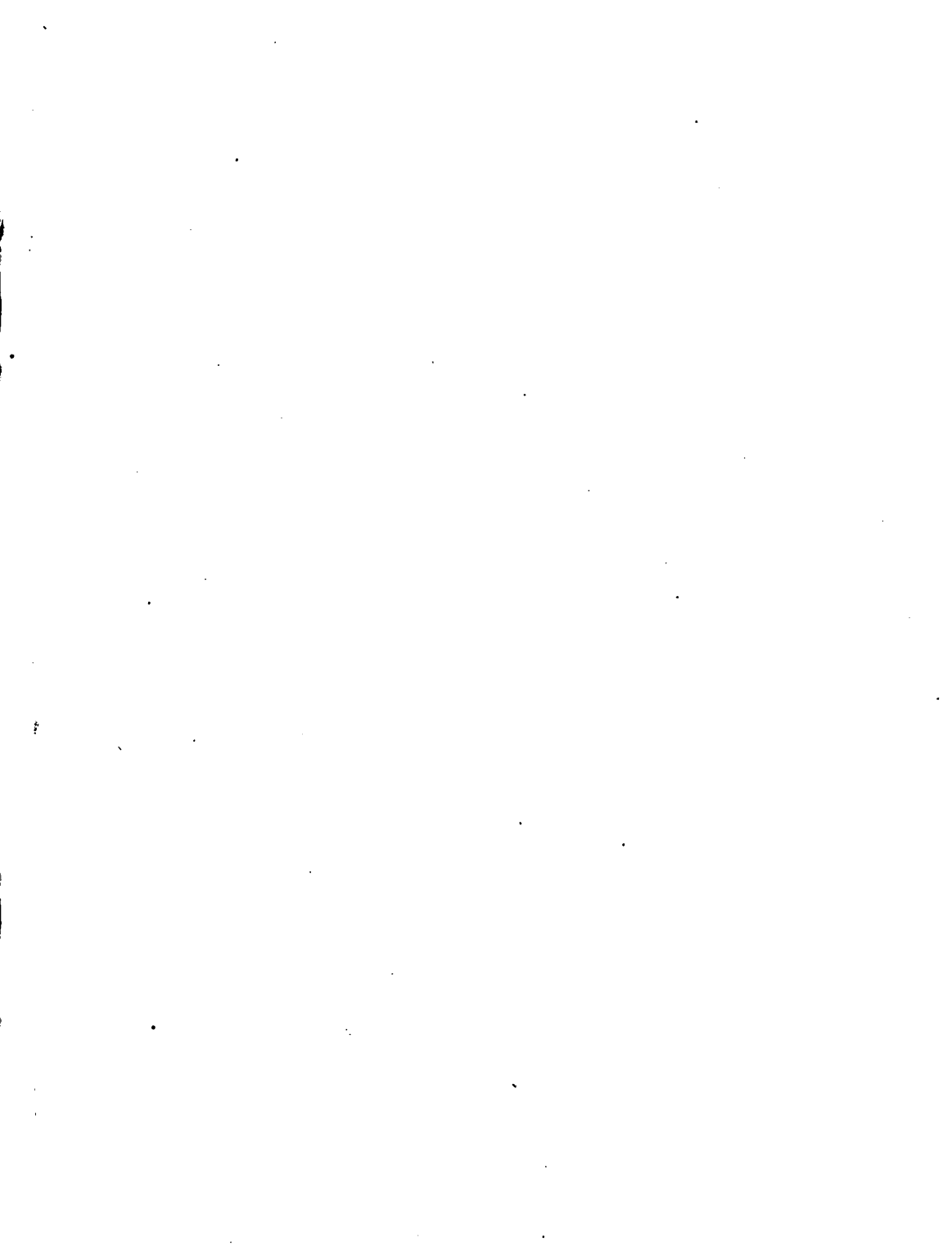
11. *Rivers* are large streams of water flowing through the land. *Brooks*, *rivulets*, and *rills* are smaller than rivers.

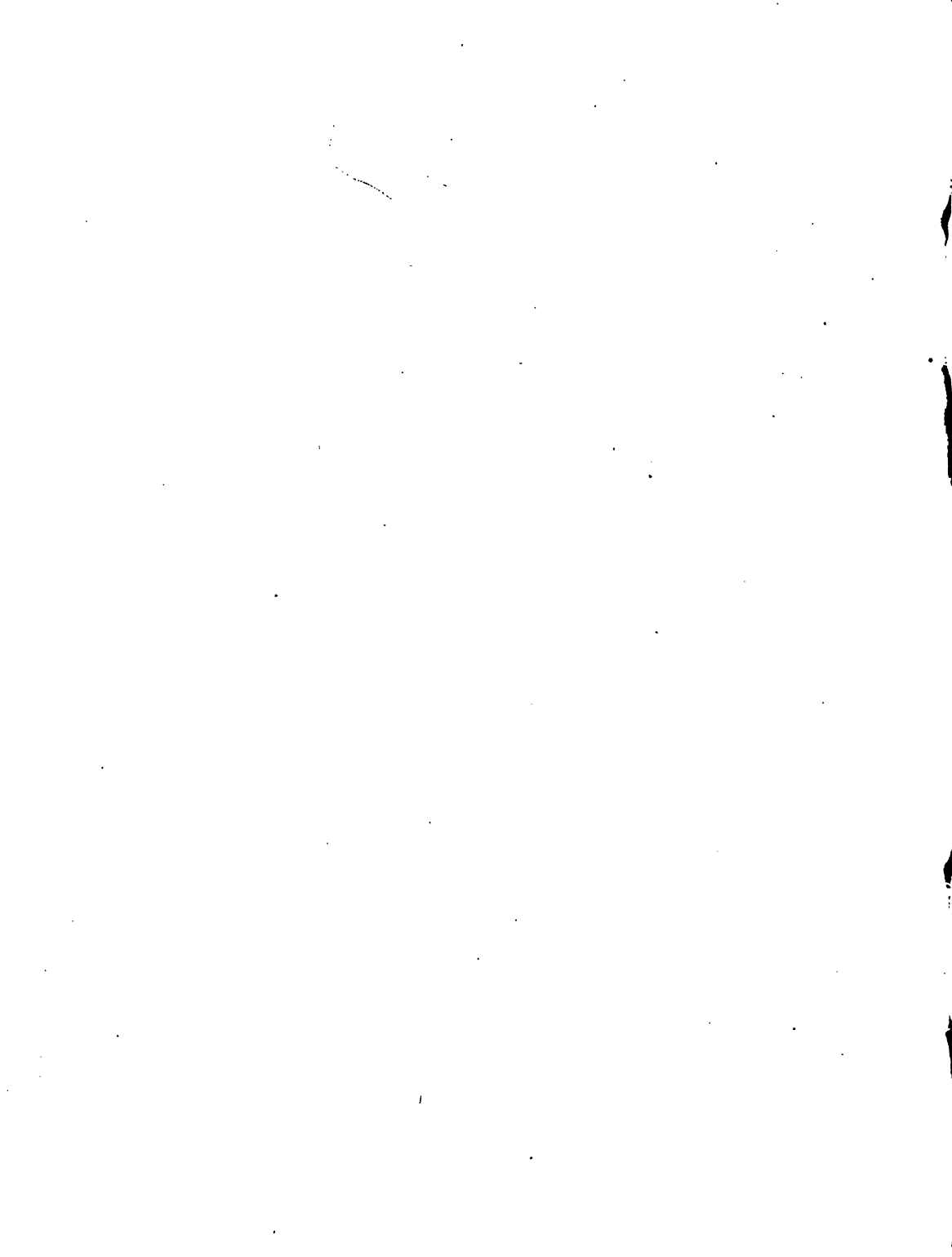
Can you tell me of any large rivers in North America? in South America? in Africa? in Asia? in Europe?

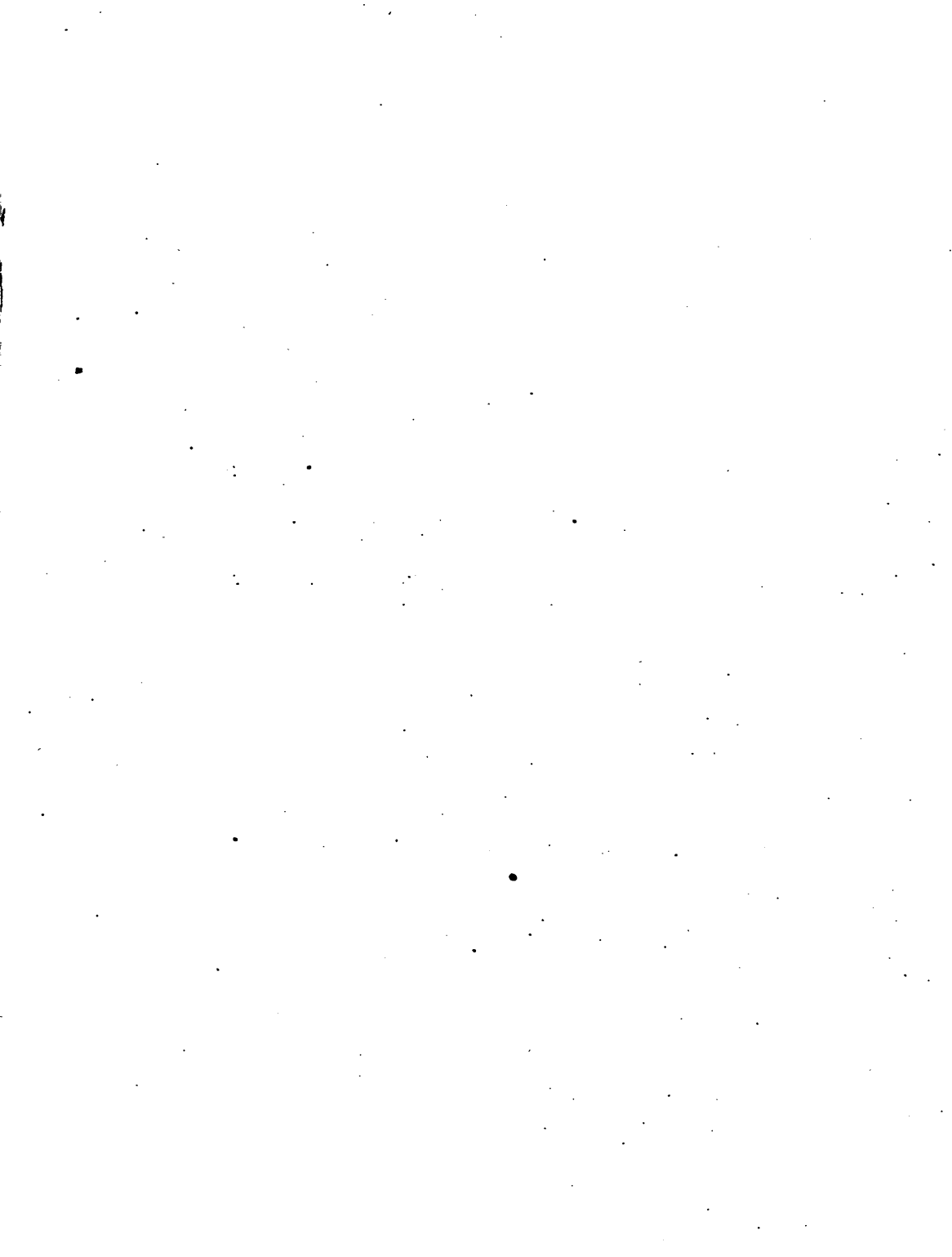
12. *Lakes* are collections of water lying within the land. Some lakes are small; others are very large and deep, and bear great ships upon their surface. The largest lakes in the world are the "Great Lakes" of North America. Do you remember their names, and whether all of them are wholly in the United States?

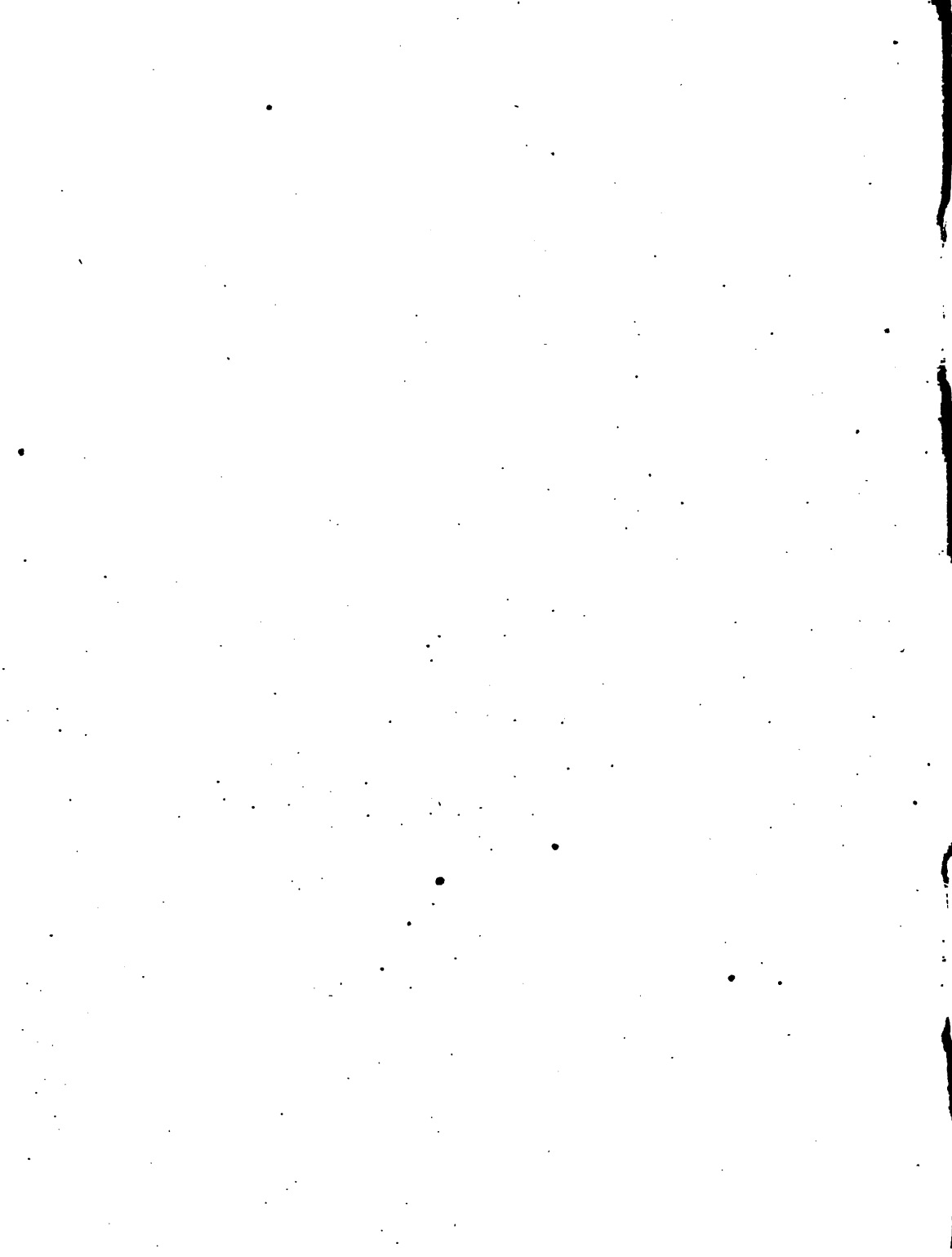
The water of rivers is fresh; the water of lakes is generally fresh; but the water of the ocean and of gulfs, bays, and seas is salt.











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